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Chad

Rebel Leader Comments on Conference With Habre

AB0106201990 Paris AFP in French 2200 GMT
31 May 90

[Text] Paris, 31 May (AFP)—Chadian Rebel Leader Idriss Deby has said that he "was not against a round table conference with Hissein Habre," the Chadian head of state, if the latter "offered" the opportunity. This was contained in an interview broadcast yesterday by Radio France Internationale [RFI]. In this interview, the first since his defection to the rebel ranks according to RFI, Idriss Deby states that contrary to some accusations, he possesses no equipment offered by Libyans and has never met Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, but that he has "contacts with the Chadian community residing in Libya."

"We have set up the Patriotic Salvation Movement, and I have been elected its chairman," stated Mr. Deby, who "does not plan on being a warlord as well." "We are fighting for the introduction of political pluralism, true democracy, and the multiparty system," he affirmed. Idriss Deby claims to have "an army of more than 5,000 men," but stresses that he has no armored vehicles.

Congo

Air Force MiG-21 Crashes; Soviet Pilot Killed

AB0206105290 Paris AFP in French 1024 GMT
2 Jun 90

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Jun (AFP)—A Congolese Army MiG-21 crashed on Thursday in the marshes near the airport of Pointe-Noire, the economic capital of Congo, during a military exercise, it was learned today from informed sources in Brazzaville. The pilot, Colonel Genadiy Milachov, a Soviet national, who was the sole occupant of the plane, died, these sources specified.

The causes of the accident have not yet been determined. A commission of enquiry, comprising Congolese officers and some Soviet instructors, has been set up.

Colonel Milachov, who was to return to the Soviet Union in 1991 after a two-year-tour in the Congo, was one of the 10 Soviet military advisers in the Congolese Army.

Gabon

Port-Gentil Reportedly Returning To 'Normal'

AB0206141690 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 31 May 90

[Excerpts] In Gabon, calm prevailed today throughout the country after the recent disturbances, notably in Port-Gentil. This oil producing city, which had been the

hot spot for the past eight days, was calm this morning. Creeping Ngonga reports from the scene:

[Begin Ngonga recording] For the time being, the situation is gradually returning to normal. Public demonstrations are almost nonexistent. Only the law enforcement agencies are occupying the streets. From time to time, they are seen moving about town. The torment of the past few days has been replaced by a certain degree of anguish. You know that for some days now, bread has been lacking, and there is practically nothing in the markets which has caused some problems. People have indeed been wondering what tomorrow will bring.

[Unidentified announcer] What do you think about the food situation? Do you want to talk about the current galloping inflation in Port-Gentil?

[Ngonga] I will give you a random example: beer. La Gabonaise beer, which used to cost 200 CFA francs, now costs 300 CFA francs in some places. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] What was the reaction of the people of Lembarene after the announcement yesterday of the disappearance of the National Assembly speaker who later returned to his residence?

[Ngonga] This news took everyone by surprise. One or two dignitaries could be seen discussing it, but until the announcement of the speaker's return, no particular incident was reported. [end recording]

This gradual return to calm, and even the resumption of economic activities in Port-Gentil had a high cost. In Port-Gentil, confrontations between rioters and the Armed Forces claimed the lives of seven people. Today, all the parties—the government and the opposition—are calling for a return to calm. Contacted this morning at his residence by telephone by Africa No. 1, Gondjo Okaoue, the leader of the Gabonese Progress Party [PGP], confirmed that he is negotiating with the Gabonese Government to bring calm to the country. As you know, the PGP lost its secretary general, Mr. Rendjambe, whose death sparked the demonstrations and riots which affected several towns in the country.

Regarding the disappearance and reappearance of National Assembly Speaker Augustin Boumah, his family this morning said he had escaped from his residence. The speaker returned to his residence yesterday evening after disappearing 24 hours earlier. The soldiers who went to his house were looking for his nephew, Alain Dickson, who is the leader of the ecological opposition party.

France expressed the hope for the continuation of the democratization process—with elections next September—which began before Joseph Rendjambe's assassination. This hope was expressed yesterday in Paris by French Defense Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement. French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas stated that the French military troops will be maintained in Gabon as long as circumstances demand.

France 'Ready' To Withdraw Troops

AB0106102490 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 1 Jun 90

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The French Government has indicated that it is ready to start withdrawing some of the 500 troop reinforcements it sent to Gabon last week, as calm returns to the West African country. Foreign Ministry officials in Paris told journalists that the government would adopt its military stance as the situation in Gabon changes. The units were rushed to Gabon from French bases in the Central African Republic and Chad, in the face of violent opposition to President Omar Bongo's government.

Reports reaching the French capital say the situation is returning to normal in Gabon's main oil city, Port-Gentil, which has been the center of the unrest. The French Government has also announced that it is sending 25 tonnes of food aid to Port-Gentil, following reports of food shortages there.

Chad's Foreign Minister Arrives in Libreville

AB0106202490 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar arrived in Libreville, the Gabonese capital, this morning. He will hold discussions with Gabonese President Omar Bongo. As you know, Gabon is chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad-Libya Aozou Strip border dispute. The deliberations of this committee ended in an impasse in Tripoli, Libya, an impasse which is the consequence of the tension between Chad and Libya. The last clashes that took place at the border between the two countries prove this. So should we believe that after diplomatic means failed to solve the issue, Chad will now take recourse to the International Court of Justice at the Hague and seek possession from this court as envisaged by the August 1989 Algiers agreement? Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar speaks to Joseph Messman on the issue.

[Begin Oumar recording] We are seriously thinking of using this alternative if the deadline set by the Algiers general agreement to try to find a political solution to this territorial dispute expires. This deadline is close and will end specifically on 31 August 1990; already, we are thinking reasonably that we should consider the judicial alternative of claiming ownership through the International Court of Justice. Going a bit further, in the last session of the Joint Chad-Libya Commission, we submitted to the Libyan side a draft text, a compromise agreement, on our claims through the court for it to

examine, and we think that this will enable us to gain time and introduce the document in the most correct way. [end recording]

In Ndjamen, the Chadian capital, it is said that the current tension between Chad and Libya is closely linked with the resumption of the conflict between Chadians at the Chad-Sudan border. One of the perpetrators of this Chadian warfare in this southern Sudanese region is none other than Iddris Deby, currently in exile in Sudan. A former right-hand man of Chadian President Hissein Habre, Iddris Deby explained that apart from his armed activity, he is prepared to enter into direct negotiations with the Ndjamen regime. But obviously, the Chadian Government has not agreed to that. One does not negotiate with guerrillas. This is what Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar said this morning in Libreville.

[Begin Oumar recording] We do not need to negotiate with Iddris Deby as the status, and even the real situation, of this individual does not qualify him to present himself as one who can talk with the government. He is not an opponent. He is not a political party. He was an officer of the national armed forces, and was even the chief of staff who attempted a coup d'etat, a rebellion. After failing, he sought refuge in neighboring Sudan. If now, he has realized that he took the wrong path and wants to return home, the attitude of the government is, as usual, to say that it is necessary to forgive and forget all past errors in the interest of the nation. Our government's policy as well as that of our movement, the National Union for Independence and Revolution, UNIR, advocates this. He will, therefore, be completely welcome if he decides to return to his country and we can, as of now, give him all the necessary guarantees. There is no need to discuss or enter into negotiations with a rebel officer. [end recording]

Received by Omar Bongo

AB0206104090 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Chadian Foreign Minister Acheikh ibn Oumar has been in Libreville since yesterday morning. He was received at noon yesterday by Gabonese President Omar Bongo, to whom the Chadian minister delivered a message from President Hissein Habre of Chad. The contents of the message were not disclosed.

On his arrival in Libreville, the Chadian foreign minister stated that the peace process on the Aozou Strip was deadlocked by the Libyan side since the proceedings of the fifth joint commission for cooperation between the two countries. The Libyan side has gone backwards regarding its achievements. We have gone back to the initial stage, the Chadian envoy said.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Sends Greetings to Kim Il-song

EA2705215390 Addis Ababa in Amharic to
Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today sent a message of heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the reelection of Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the DPRK. In the message he sent on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, the people and government of the country, and on his own behalf, Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the reelection of Comrade Kim Il-song to this great responsibility confirms the strong confidence the Supreme People's Assembly and the people have in him.

Comrade President Mengistu wished success to Comrade Kim Il-song in discharging the great responsibility entrusted to him and expressed his firm conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation established between the two countries for their mutual benefit would be strengthened in the future.

Comrade President Mengistu availed himself of the opportunity to wish good health to Comrade Kim Il-song and continued peace and progress to the brotherly people of the DPRK.

Uganda's Museveni Stops Enroute to DPRK

EA2705225890 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda made a brief stopover at Bole International Airport this morning. According to ENA [ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY], President Museveni was on his way to Pyongyang on an official visit to the DPRK. Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] and vice president of the Council of State, was at the airport to welcome and see off the Ugandan leader.

Meets With Mengistu

EA0306110590 Addis Ababa in English to
Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam today exchanged views here in Addis Ababa with President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda on diverse issues of mutual interest. President Museveni made a short stopover in the Ethiopian capital on his way home after concluding an official visit to the DPRK.

The two leaders discussed ways of further strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries and on other issues of mutual concern. Present during the talks were senior party and government officials from both countries.

EPLF Says Over 1,100 Government Troops Killed

EA0306105390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The heroic Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] People's Army has put over 2,500 Dergue troops out of action during an offensive it launched at the (Adi Roso) front on the extreme southern Ginda front [north-east of Asmera between Asmera and Mitsiwa]. The People's Army offensive was launched 31 May.

Of the enemy troops put out of action, over 1,100 were killed, 1,200 wounded, and 253 others captured. In addition, the enemy lost over 700 different types of weapons. [passage omitted]

210 Killed in Shewa

EA0306131590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Tigrinya 1530 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Among the enemy troops mobilized to harass the people of Alem [northern Shewa, about 80 miles north of Addis Ababa] on 30 May, the 4th Battalion of the 124th Brigade was completely destroyed and the remnants dispersed in disarray.

In the engagement, which lasted from 0200 until 1600, 210 enemy soldiers were killed, 120 wounded, and 75 others were captured. In addition, 134 Kalashnikov rifles, five RPG's, four bren guns and one radio communications set, as well as hand grenades and ammunition and other enemy property were captured.

Rebel Officers Issue Statement 27 May

EA3005120590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian
People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic
0400 GMT 27 May 90

[Excerpts] Listeners, the officers who firmly decided from 9 April to 8 May 1990 to show their patriotism in practice, have established the Ethiopian Democratic Officers' Revolutionary Movement [Ye Ethiopia Democrasiaawi Mekonenoch Abiyotawi Nikinake Edman] through their struggle. Next, we present the organizational statement and the program issued by the Ethiopian Democratic Officers' Revolutionary Movement [EDORM]. First, the organizational statement of the EDORM.

Organizational statement of the EDORM: The oppressed people of Ethiopia suffered from national and class oppression under the feudal bourgeois Haile Selassie government. A form of dependent capitalism in the undeveloped feudal system arose, which increased the people's misery at the time, and American imperialism, which entered the country spread this exploitation. The country's natural resources were handed over to the imperialists, and Ethiopia was left with only nominal independence under American neocolonialism. The country's political, economic, and social decision-makers became imperialists. The country's citizens, whose existence was forgotten, suffered from famine,

lack of clothing, disease, ignorance, and other deprivations associated with abject poverty. [passage omitted]

As if this was not enough, the Dergue has become a friend of the Western world and Zionist Israel, and sold many thousands of Ethiopian Falashas for arms. It is committing untold crimes against our people, by importing internationally banned poison, cluster, and napalm bombs to massacre the citizens.

Today, the Dergue is isolated from the entire people of the country. It is being humiliated on every front, and relies entirely on the Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

On the other hand, there are junior officers in the Army who do not benefit directly from the regime's administration. The junior officers get no basic benefits from the Dergue regime. Far from liberating the people and the country, these junior officers are not even able to free themselves from the Dergue's fascist yoke. The lower ranks of the junior officers can only protect the interests of the people and themselves when they join forces with the struggle of the masses and democratic forces. Thus, we can only protect our interests when the interests of the masses are protected.

In view of that, democratic officers, who are ready to confront the enemy in their desire to prove their patriotism in practice, have established their instrument of struggle, the EDORM. Under the umbrella of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], the EDORM is one of the forces fighting the enemy to save our country from looming destruction and disintegration. It is one of the organizations in the EPRDF.

To achieve victory through popular struggle in line with the EPRDF's objectives, the EDORM calls on democratic forces and supporters of the masses to support it materially, as well as through their skills and professions, to bring peace, democracy, and freedom to the masses. In that connection, the EDORM makes the following appeal.

The broad masses of Ethiopia, under the fascist rule of the Dergue you have been deprived of the freedom of expression, assembly, demonstration and other basic democratic rights.

You have been robbed of your property which you acquired through years of hard work. It has been used for the leisure of a few members of the ruling class, to perpetuate their rule and meet their war expenses. Living in villas built with your money, they are vacationing in

great European capitals, sending their children abroad for higher education, while you are forced simply to watch all this happen. You are suffering in your own country from hunger, plague, and disease due to the absence of health services. Your children have not been lucky enough to get even a basic education. Instead, they are jobless and suffer like you, leading a hopeless life. Some of them have been forcibly conscripted and have become cannon fodder in the war being waged by the fascist Dergue. They have fallen on numerous battlefields.

Dear exploited masses, during the last 16 years of its fascist rule, the Dergue has brought you untold agony and suffering. Your children have been killed like stray dogs before your very eyes. You have not even been given the right to bury your dead children. You were made to pay for their corpses. The peasants were forced to live in the Dergue's villages, which are convenient to press them into service. You have been made to plant what they want. You have been deprived of your right to sell your produce in a free market. You have been forced to sell your produce to the Agricultural Marketing Corporation and other organizations at cheap prices.

The workers have no control over the factories where they work. You have been made to suffer from ever rising inflation without any wage increments. You have suffered under the so-called Ethiopian Workers' Union, which was initially established for you, but later became the instrument of the fascists to suppress and harass you. Under this organization and its bureaucrats you have been denied your annual leave and public holidays. You have been forced to work extra hours and have been subjected to maximum exploitation. [passage omitted]

We call on the masses to strengthen their struggle against the enemy. Your struggle can only succeed if you join the democratic forces and supporters of the masses. You should organize yourselves with the EPRDF. [passage omitted]

Dear oppressed soldiers, you have been taken from your parents' home or your place of work, or you have been taken because you had no choice in life, and conscripted into the Army to fight to prolong the life of the fascists in the wars they have inflamed. You know very well that not one child of the members of the ruling class is fighting alongside you. [passage omitted]

Democratic officers will flourish through our struggle. The EPRDF's line of struggle is the correct line. Peace, democracy, and freedom will be asserted in our struggle. The oppressed masses will win.

Mandela Reportedly Recuperating From Surgery

*MB3005090190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0859 GMT 30 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 30 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela was "just fine" on Wednesday morning, but not expected to leave Johannesburg's Park Lane Clinic before the weekend, the hospital's general manager said.

"Mr Mandela is up and about this morning and just fine," Dr Gordon Cohen said. "I don't expect him to go home before the weekend.

The ANC deputy president was "resting" and recuperating after having undergone an unspecified "minor operation" on Monday.

Mr Mandela has been receiving a steady, but selected number of visitors at his private room at the clinic.

Earlier on Wednesday, the ANC's director of international affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, another national executive member, Mr Aziz Pehad, and National Union of Mineworkers General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa visited Mr Mandela.

"He is perfectly alright," Mr Mbeki said after the visit. "He's fine and well."

Mr Mbeki dismissed as "nonsense" suggestions that Mr Mandela's health would in any way affect talks between the SA Government and the ANC.

According to Dr Cohen, the leader of the opposition Zimbabwe Unity Movement, (ZUM) Mr Edgar Tekere, would "most probably" visit the ANC leader on Wednesday.

Mr Mandela's wife, Winnie, was expected to see her husband later on Wednesday morning.

Denies Undergoing Cancer Treatment

*MB3005175890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1757 GMT 30 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 30 SAPA—Mr Nelson Mandela and the general manager of the Johannesburg Clinic where he is recuperating from a "minor" operation, on Wednesday [30 May] both denied the ANC leader had undergone treatment for cancer of the colon.

A statement signed by Mr Mandela and Dr Gordon Cohen on Wednesday night said an allegation to this effect had been brought to Dr Cohen's attention.

"Mr Nelson Mandela was admitted to the Park Lane Clinic on Sunday 27 May for a routine checkup and during his stay underwent minor surgery on Monday 28 May for a condition neither of long term consequence nor in any way related to malignancy of any form whatsoever.

"Mr Mandela is now recuperating from the routine checkup and minor surgery which he underwent and is at the same time enjoying a much deserved rest prior to embarking upon his forthcoming overseas trip."

The statement said the ANC leader's departure for overseas had not been delayed as speculated.

"Dr Gordon Cohen is entirely satisfied with the condition of the health of Mr Nelson Mandela."

To Leave Clinic 2 June

*MB0106133390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 1 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 1, SAPA—ANC leader Nelson Mandela will leave the Johannesburg clinic he is in "sometime after he has given a press conference here on Saturday [2 June] morning," the Park Lane Clinic general manager, Dr. Gordon Cohen, said on Friday.

"I am not sure exactly when," Dr. Cohen added.

Mr. Mandela is resting and recuperating after he underwent an unspecified minor operation on Monday.

ANC spokesman Ahmed Kathrada said on Friday Mr. Mandela would be briefing the press at the clinic on Saturday at 10:30am, mainly about his forthcoming international trip starting on Monday.

The ANC deputy president was admitted to the clinic on Sunday for a series of extensive medical tests.

Has 'Nonmalignant' Cyst Removed

*MB0206112290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1056 GMT 2 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA—ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela had a non-malignant cyst related to his bladder removed earlier this week, his physician, Dr. Louis Gecelter, said at the Park Lane Clinic in Johannesburg on Saturday [2 June] morning.

According to Dr. Gecelter, who performed the operation last Monday, he did not foresee "any after-effects."

"It shouldn't be a problem. He is a very fit young man for his age. Dr. Mandela is an exemplary patient," said Dr. Gecelter.

"I feel on top of the world," Mr. Mandela told a horde of journalists at a press briefing. The ANC leader will be leaving the private clinic on Sunday, Dr. Gecelter said.

"We were presented with a cyst related to his bladder on the right side. There is no question that the cyst is anything but inflammatory. We've removed the cyst. It was an inflammatory cyst," Dr. Gecelter said.

After the cyst was sent for examination, he added, "it was shown to be inflammatory."

"There is no after-effect. There is no recurrence. It shouldn't be a problem, and it's not been a problem," Dr. Gecelter told reporters and television crews.

"It was in fact found to be a non-malignant cyst," added Mr. Terror Lekota, of the ANC, who chaired the press conference.

Dr. Gecelter has been Mr. Mandela's doctor since 1985, he said, when the ANC leader was operated on for his prostate.

"Dr. Mandela has always been an exemplary patient," Dr. Gecelter said. "He has no complaints. He had no problems before or after the operation." According to Dr. Gecelter, there had been no complications "of any type" since the operation last Monday.

He said Mr. Mandela had "a very high pain threshold. He's done everything we've required of him. We've had routine medical checks with reference to his heart and his lungs, and his abdomen—they've all been perfectly normal."

Mr. Lekotha said it was "routine" for the ANC to send their leaders for a medical check-up in preparation for any lengthy trip, referring to Mr. Mandela's six week overseas trip starting on Monday.

"Particularly because it is necessary that we must be sure we don't experience any kind of problems in the course of the trip," Mr. Lekotha added.

"It is a very long trip as you will have noticed from earlier press briefings. It starts in Africa, goes through Europe, out to the Americas, and back through Africa into the country," he said.

"The health of the deputy president is as good as can be expected to be," Mr. Lekota said. Mr. Mandela "is ready at anytime now—in fact early next week—to undertake the trip," he added.

Leaves Clinic 3 June

*MB0306150490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1314 GMT 3 Jun 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 3 SAPA—ANC leader Nelson Mandela left the Johannesburg clinic where he has been for the past week, just after 2pm on Sunday, and said he felt well. He was accompanied by Dr. Louis Gecelter, who operated last Monday [28 May] to remove a non-malignant cyst related to the ANC leader's bladder. Mr. Mandela was met by a group of family members, which did not include his wife Winnie.

"I feel well," said the ANC leader. He was smiling and relaxed-looking. Members of the nursing staff and security at the clinic eagerly escorted Mr. Mandela to his car, taking turns to shake his hand.

"You will see me in the newspaper with Mr. Mandela tomorrow," said one excited security guard as newsmen photographed him with the ANC leader.

According to Dr. Gecelter, who in 1985 performed a successful operation on Mr. Mandela's prostate, his health was "very good" at present.

"We don't look at patients chronologically anymore—in terms of their age—we look at them biologically. And Mr. Mandela's a man of about 59."

"Mentally he's first class too."

Dr. Gecelter described last week's operation as a "minor incident in his (Mr. Mandela) life."

Doctors would be seeing the ANC leader on his return from his six-week overseas trip, which starts on Monday, to check on his health. This was simply a safety precaution because it was a lengthy trip, said Dr. Gecelter.

Mr. Mandela had been given vitamins and antibiotics for his trip and "as long as he follows the doctors orders, everything will be well."

ANC Releases Mandela's Six-Week Itinerary

*MB3005131390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1238 GMT 30 May 90*

[Text] Johannesburg May 30 SAPA—Deputy ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela will visit 13 countries in Europe, North America and Africa in his six week international tour which begins on June 4.

A draft programme of his activities, which the ANC emphasised may be slightly altered during the course of the tour, was released on Wednesday [30 May].

Mr. Mandela will be conferring with U.S. President George Bush, British Premier Margaret Thatcher, Pope John Paul II, Irish President Mr. Patrick Hillery and Prime Minister Mr. Charles Haughey, French President Francois Mitterrand and the mayor of Paris Jacques Chirac as well as other dignitaries during the course of his tour.

The trip will begin with a flight to Botswana on June 4, from where he will travel to Britain, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Italy, Canada, the United States, and Ireland.

He will return to South Africa after visiting Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mozambique. Mr. Mandela's international visit follows hard on the heels of SA President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk's European nine-nation tour which was considered a great success in terms of international relations.

On June 6 Mr. Mandela will arrive in France where he will stay for two days before flying to Switzerland for three days. Mr. Mandela will spend two days in Bonn,

where he is expected to meet government leaders although the draft programme does not say who.

On June 13 he will arrive in Strasbourg, France, where he will meet the European Economic Community (EEC) and European Parliament. Mr Mandela is due to meet Pope John Paul II on June 15 in Rome. From Italy he will fly to Canada and on the U.S.A.

Mr de Klerk, who was due to meet with President George Bush shortly before Mr Mandela, on Tuesday postponed the U.S. meeting. The U.S. visit may not take place until next year now.

On his arrival in New York, Mr Mandela will be given a ticker tape parade through Brooklyn, lower Manhattan, Harlem to Gracie Mansion. He will address UN General Assembly delegates on June 21 in New York and will meet President Bush in Washington on June 25.

On his visit to Ireland, Mr Mandela will be met at Dublin airport by Irish prime minister, Mr Haughey, and will be given freedom of the city of Dublin. Mr Mandela will arrive in London on July 3.

According to the programme, Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition, is negotiating for Mr Mandela to address the joint houses of Parliament.

Madame Tussaud's is also eager to do a wax portrait figure of the ANC deputy president and a studio sitting during which measurements and photographs are to be taken will take up about two hours of his time, the programme said.

Mandela Departs 4 June

*MB0406093190 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0900 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] will not change its attitude about the lifting of sanctions, even if the state of emergency were lifted this week. This was the message from the ANC deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, just before he left Jan Smuts Airport on an extended overseas tour this morning. Mr. Mandela said that if the state of emergency were lifted, it could be seen as a great victory for the ANC, because his organization had insisted on this. He said the purpose of his tour was to inform leaders in Africa, Europe, and the United States on the present political situation in South Africa.

Further on Mandela's 13-Nation Tour

*MB0406094990 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0938 GMT 4 Jun 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg, June 4, SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] intelligence head Jacob Zuma believes the 4-year-old state of emergency will be lifted in its entirety within days.

He was speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, outside Johannesburg, on Monday [4 June] morning before jetting out with ANC leader Nelson Mandela—who began a 6-week 13-nation overseas trip.

Mr. Zuma has led an ANC working group that has met regularly with government members in a bid to resolve obstacles to negotiation, as identified at the Cape Town talks early in May between the ANC and the government.

The ANC executive member was commenting on intense speculation in the media over the weekend that President F.W. de Klerk will lift most emergency measures as it nears its 4th anniversary—on June 11.

"I think so. I think the whole state of emergency will be lifted this week," Mr. Zuma said, apparently confirming the media speculation. "It must be (lifted)," the ANC's head of intelligence added. "Why should it remain?" he asked at the airport.

Mr. Mandela said on Monday his message to foreign leaders was still the same—even after his meeting with Mr. de Klerk in Pretoria on Saturday evening—and sanctions would be the main issue.

However, it was noticeable by its absence, that the ANC leader did not reiterate remarks he made on Saturday morning in Johannesburg that he would be asking for the maintenance of sanctions in private meetings with government leaders.

"Of course the question of sanctions is going to be uppermost in the course of my meetings with foreign heads of state," was all Mr. Mandela would say about sanctions.

"My message remains the same. This visit is intended to inform Europe, (the) U.S.A. and Africa of the political situation in the country today—and any development that we expect," Mr. Mandela said.

He added that if the emergency was lifted it would not make any difference to his message. "We (the ANC) have been demanding the lifting of the state of emergency. We have identified the state of emergency as one of the obstacles to negotiations," Mr. Mandela said.

"We have demanded that it should be lifted—and part of the agreement at Groote Schuur (after the Cape Town talks) was that the state of emergency should be lifted. If it is therefore lifted, it's a victory for the liberation movement." Asked specifically if he thought the emergency would be lifted, Mr. Mandela said: "We hope it will be lifted." When pushed if he had any idea when it would be lifted, the ANC deputy president commented: "Let's stick to what I've said."

Mr. Mandela was not prepared to add anything to the statement issued on Sunday evening by Mr. de Klerk's office on Saturday's meeting at the Union Buildings. "The statement which has been published is an accurate version of what transpired at the meeting," he said.

According to the president's office, "discussions centred on the progress which had been made on their implementation of the Groote Schuur minute and the need to effectively reduce the level of violence."

"The state president's recent visit to Europe as well as Mr. Mandela's forthcoming visit, were also discussed," the statement added.

Mr. Mandela was accompanied by his wife, Winnie, Mr. Zuma, and "a friend"—Mr. Ismail Meer, husband of Durban anti-apartheid activist Fatima Meer, when he left Johannesburg on a plane provided by the Botswana Government.

After Botswana, Mr. Mandela's Party will stop briefly in Lusaka to pick up Mr. Thabo Mbeki, ANC director of international affairs, and Mr. Thomas Nkobi, the ANC's treasurer general, "and others," ANC spokesman Ahmed Kathrada said.

The ANC delegation which will accompany the ANC leader during his trip will eventually total 13, Mr. Kathrada said.

De Klerk Discusses Mandela Negotiations

*MB2905143590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1417 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] House of Assembly May 29 SAPA—The government was negotiating with the ANC [African National Congress] to ensure that as many people as possible bound themselves to finding peaceful solutions, the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said on Tuesday [29 May].

Answering a question from Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP [Conservative Party] Losberg), he said it was in South Africa's interests that there be as many moderate people seeking peaceful solutions as possible.

Since becoming state president, he had met Mr Mandela in his office twice before Mr Mandela was released.

On both occasions the minister of the constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, had been present.

No indication had taken place during these meetings on South Africa's constitutional future apart from broad, general statements on general aspects of policy.

From the government's side, all discussions thus far had been directed at reaching a clear commitment to seeking peaceful solutions before negotiation on South Africa's constitutional future could take place.

Mr de Klerk said meetings with Mr Mandela which took place after his release were public knowledge. It was known that former State President Mr P.W. Botha had met Mr Mandela before September 6 last year, with certain results.

Mr de Klerk reiterated that it was not the government's aim to deliver the whites to oppression and black domination. Asked about Mr Mandela's attitude to violence, he said it had been known after Mr Mandela's meeting with Mr Botha that he had foresworn violence.

He (Mr de Klerk) had also obtained this impression, and it was also contained in the Groote Schuur minutes released after the recent talks between the government and the ANC.

Meets Mandela 2 June

*MB0306175390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1751 GMT 3 Jun 90*

[Text] Johannesburg June 3 SAPA—The state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk has announced that he and Mr Nelson Mandela, deputy president of the ANC held discussions in his office in the Union Buildings, Pretoria, on Saturday 2 June 1990.

Discussions centered on the progress which had been made on their implementation of the Groote Schuur Minute and the need to effectively reduce the level of violence.

The state president's recent visit to Europe as well as Mr Mandela's forthcoming visit, were also discussed.

Dhlomo Warns of Need for Talks To Succeed

*LD3105061190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0610 GMT 31 May 90*

[Text] Cape Town May 30 SAPA—If the negotiation procedure failed and came to a halt, right-wingers would thrive and feed like vultures on the carcass of negotiation politics, Dr Oscar Dhlomo said on Wednesday.

Speaking at an informal press briefing, Dr Dhlomo, secretary general of Inkatha, minister of education and culture in kwaZulu and chairman of the Natal Indaba, said "if there is not a carcass, the right-wingers would starve to death. It is, therefore, imperative that negotiations succeed."

He saw the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, as Inkatha's strongest opposition as they were a direct antithesis of what Inkatha stood for.

"The ANC [African National Congress] is not our opponent. We share the same objectives but differ so vehemently on the strategy for attaining them."

Dr Dhlomo did not see the extreme right-wing factions as a danger to the negotiations, particularly if the present climate continued. They would eventually be discredited through having nothing to offer.

"It is only if negotiations failed and the process came to a dead stop, then the right-wingers will thrive and feed like vultures on the carcass of negotiation politics."

Announces Resignation From Inkatha

MB0106140290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1401 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Ulundi June 1 SAPA—In a shock move, the general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, on Friday announced that he would resign from the organisation, the kwaZulu cabinet and the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly on June 30 this year.

Saying it was time for him to make way for others, Dr Dhlomo said in a statement to SAPA Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi had already been informed of his decision.

"I have thanked him for affording me the opportunity to make a modest contribution in the service of our people. After 30 June, I intend to rest and reflect on various options pertaining to my future occupation," Dr Dhlomo said.

He wished to devote more time to his family and other interests, he said.

Dr Dhlomo's private secretary confirmed that the minister of education in the KwaZulu cabinet had resigned.

But Mr Buthelezi's personal assistant, a Mr Ngema, said he was unaware of the development and asked for a copy of Dr Dhlomo's fax in order to obtain comment from the Inkatha leader.

Buthelezi Accepts Resignation

MB0106175490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1747 GMT 1 Jun 90

[SAPA PR wire service; issued by the Chief Minister's Office, Ulundi]

[Text] [no dateline as received] It is with regret that I have accepted Dr O.D. Dhlomo's resignation as secretary general of Inkatha and as the minister of education and culture of kwaZulu.

He has played a very important role in the development of Inkatha and the development of Inkatha's outreach in the world. He rose rapidly in the ranks of Inkatha and became secretary general and he has served in this capacity with distinction.

I wish to thank Dr Dhlomo for the service that he rendered in helping pilot the Buthelezi Commission to finality and for playing such a very informative and conservative role both in the negotiations with the then Natal Provincial Council about the establishment of a joint executive authority for kwaZulu/Natal. I also wish to thank him for the invaluable assistance that he rendered to the work of the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba and also for the distinctive role he played in making the constitutional recommendations as reconciliatory as they were to the various interests represented in the Indaba.

I am sure that Dr Dhlomo will succeed admirably in whatever he chooses to do after he has had a period of rest and after he has had time to consider his options.

Dr Dhlomo has developed the post of secretary general in Inkatha in such a way that there is now a defined post with defined responsibilities and a developed body of precedent which would make it possible to fill it that much more easily.

I wish Dr Dhlomo, Mrs Dhlomo and his family a happy future.

Bill on Repeal of Separate Amenities Detailed

MB0106110590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Parliament, June 1, SAPA—A bill providing for the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act as well as racially discriminatory provisions in a number of other acts was published here on Friday [1 June].

The state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, and the minister of planning and provincial affairs, Mr. Hernus Kriel, have on several occasions stated that the Separate Amenities Act of 1953 would be repealed during the current parliamentary session due to end on June 22. It will give further substance to President de Klerk's reform moves.

The Discriminatory Legislation Regarding Public Amenities Repeal Bill, published Friday, is expected to appear on the parliamentary order paper on Monday and is likely to be passed by the middle of the month, with only the Conservative Party [CP] likely to oppose it. The CP does not, however, have sufficient numbers to block its passage.

It is envisaged the bill will come into effect on October 15 to give all parties the opportunity to arrange their affairs. At the start of the act, all public amenities under the control of local authorities and the provincial administrations will be open to all persons irrespective of race or colour, the Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs points out in a statement accompanying the bill. The provincial administrations and local authorities will, however, be able to maintain certain norms and standards by applying existing ordinances and by-laws.

It is the responsibility of local authorities to anticipate situations where difficulties may arise and to provide for adequate law enforcement, especially during peak times, the statement added.

The bill provides for:

- The Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, 1953, to be repealed in full.
- Section 1 (4) of the Group Areas Act, 1966, to be deleted. This will entail the abolition of control by permits issued on a racial basis in respect of, among

others, places of public entertainment, places where refreshments are served, and clubs.

- Section 1 (1) of the Road Transportation Act, 1977, to be amended as far as the definition of "class," regarding people, is concerned. The effect of this will, among others, be that road carrier permits may no longer be issued subject to the condition that only people of a certain race group may be transported.
- The repeal in full of the respective ordinances of the Cape Province, Natal, and the Transvaal which authorise the respective administrators to direct local authorities to reserve amenities for the exclusive use of people of a particular race or class.
- A technically different provision in the Orange Free State to be repealed, except where it applies as a law on "own affairs" of the white population group. This latter aspect is to be repealed by a separate bill, to be introduced in the House of Assembly.
- Section 146 (30) of the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, which authorises a local authority in the Free State to differentiate on racial grounds regarding the regulation of entry to municipal property, is repealed by the bill published on Friday, with the exception mentioned above.

An explanatory memorandum attached to the bill concludes that interested parties consulted were the respective provincial administrations; the united municipal executive; and the administration: House of Assembly.

* Viljoen Discusses Democracy, ANC, Groups

90AF0128A Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans
25, 26 Apr 90

[Interview with Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen with Arrie Rossouw: "Gerrit Viljoen on Democracy, the Outside World, and the New SA: Education Is Necessary for SA Democracy"; place and date not given; first three paragraphs are BEELD introduction]

[Text]

[25 Apr 90 p 11]

Minister of Constitutional Development Dr Gerrit Viljoen recently returned from an extended visit to the United States and Great Britain, where he spoke with various important opinion-shapers and presented South Africa's case.

In an extensive interview with political correspondent Arrie Rossouw, he talked about his visit and shed more light on the government's thoughts on various aspects of the new South Africa.

[BEELD] Over the last 2 weeks you spoke with important opinion-shapers in the United States and Great Britain. Does the outside world understand what the government is undertaking?

[Viljoen] A major part of our problem is that certain key concepts have an emotionally charged content in the

thinking of the West, such as the insistence that every person should have voting rights and that decisions be made through a majority vote. The concept of the majority vote has achieved an absolute significance that is not counterbalanced with other elements of the concept of democracy.

In my view, there are two important elements of democracy. One, before a community can be truly democratic, there must be a rather high level of general education and development in order that all the members can adopt a responsible and enlightened position using their vote. Thus, this means that there must be a rather homogeneous level of development within the community.

Democracy is not a system that works well in heterogeneous societies, because it is based on the principle of counting heads. In heterogeneous societies, counting heads is not always a reflection of good judgment. The level of development and education of society as a whole plays a very significant role in determining whether democracy will be able to function well in it.

The National Party [NP]'s approach is not primarily oriented towards maintaining certain population groups, but rather towards maintaining civilized and acceptable values. We want to maintain a standard in public and political life, state administration, the economy, and social and cultural life that is acceptable in the developed part of the world.

It is not easy to do this if there are major developmental differences between the parts of the population. This is the one aspect of democracy that is ignored when the mathematical majority factor—just numbers—is postulated.

Democracy must be representative of the population. This means that a government and the legislature in a heterogeneous society must represent all significant parts of the population. Thus, minority participation in the government must be protected.

[BEELD] So all groups or parts will have to have representation in the central governmental authority?

[Viljoen] The average citizen has a need to feel that his representative, whom he has designated through an election, has a say whenever decisions are made. The citizen must feel that he can identify with the legislature and the executive authority.

[BEELD] If we accept that all groups or people will be represented in the government, should we expect a majority government?

[Viljoen] President F.W. de Klerk has said that a balance must be struck between universal suffrage and the representation of all significant minority groups.

The majority of total voters is an important factor—you can't make decisions without them. But this must be balanced with meaningful representation by minorities.

They must have guaranteed involvement in the decision-making process and the opportunity to influence matters.

On certain essential points that remain to be identified and defined, minorities must have guaranteed involvement in the decision-making process. In this way, you will get a balance between the majority of the population as a whole and the accommodation of representation and meaningful involvement for minorities in sensitive decisions.

[BEELD] For example, should a minority group be able to veto or vote down a central budget if it feels that it is being disadvantaged by the majority? Or do you anticipate, as in the case of the Indaba proposals for KwaZulu/Natal, minorities having a veto only on matters such as culture, religion, and language?

[Viljoen] We are talking from both levels. The SA [South African] Legal Commission has distinguished between three sorts of rights, specifically, individual rights, cultural rights of communities, and political rights.

In the case of the first two, the commission has said that these can be protected through a manifesto of human rights, in that the rights of the individual are protected. It seems that this starting point by the Legal Commission has many merits. Indaba has proposed that cultural rights be protected in a second chamber.

The commission feels that political rights of minorities or communities cannot be protected through a manifesto of human rights, but rather in the constitution. (It is about this aspect that the commission has now been instructed by the state president to draw up a report.)

The NP feels that the focus of accommodating minorities in the constitution must be that they have the political authority to have meaningful involvement in decision-making on certain essential points, either through a veto, which is an extreme form of control, or through a qualified majority—e.g., a majority of two-thirds or three-quarters.

These sensitive points are, for example, essential aspects of the economic system. There are certain constitutions, such as the American one, that include guidelines for budget policy. Not how much money each budget item should receive, but rather, for example, what the amount of the deficit for loans can be and how much of the budget must be financed by tax revenues and how much by loans.

Thus, there are aspects concerning financial policy and budget policy that can be incorporated in legislation or the constitution by way of guidelines in principle. On that point, minorities should receive guarantees of participation in changing policy.

Another point is the question of regular elections and a multiparty system, and the principle of the devolution of authority. I think that the majority of the population wants a high degree of decentralization of authority

down to a regional and local government that is not under the direct control of the central government, but has a high degree of autonomy.

[BEELD] According to reports in Great Britain, you said that the government is thinking about a federation?

[Viljoen] No, that was the interpretation of the newspaper in question. I said in my speech, and President de Klerk has also said, that we want to incorporate, as it were, an entire arsenal or network of weights and counterweights into a new constitution in order to effect the protection of minorities in a proper balance with the pretensions of the majority and the rights of individuals.

Among other things, I referred to the devolution of authority to regional governments, which is actually a federal approach, as part of a whole series of steps being considered. I did not say that we prefer any particular approach.

[BEELD] Do other countries have any understanding for that sort of approach?

[Viljoen] I think that the problem with people in other countries is that they have trouble understanding our qualification that we will not accept a simplistic majority government.

They do not understand this because their experience is not one of a heterogeneous, complex population makeup. Their experience is of democracy in a rather homogeneous society.

They do not comprehend the problems caused by the unsophisticated level of development and by differences in development. Those who have experience with this in African countries have some understanding for our situation.

One does encounter people with understanding at the highest levels in the United States and Great Britain. Perhaps they do not agree with us about methods and they have serious reservations about the word "group," because for many of them this has a negative connotation. But they have some understanding for the protection of minorities or communities.

The Americans have a constitution that was formulated for a homogeneous community. They did not have Redskins in their system, they killed them. They literally liquidated their problem. Later, they had slaves who were also not accommodated in the constitution. After the slaves were freed, they had indirect methods for excluding the people who had been effectively freed—i.e., the Negro population—from political functions.

In the meantime, they have begun to accommodate those who were excluded from the constitution through a long and drawn-out process. They have a serious conscience problem with this, and for this reason they overreact with respect to other countries that also have heterogeneous populations and that come up with solutions that remind them of their own past.

[BEELD] Is it not also the case that they suspect us of wanting to preserve apartheid, just in a different form?

[Viljoen] Oh yes, there is incredibly strong suspicion of that. Americans have the problem that they are impressed by the initiatives and courage of President de Klerk and they accept his integrity and sincerity, but they still have the feeling that the whites could still be planning to cheat the blacks and the world. This is something that must be approached with understanding, and the necessary information must be conveyed in order to give them better insight.

[BEELD] So what you mean to say is that the government is not going to cheat them?

[Viljoen] No, absolutely not. For example, in the United States I was confronted on a very high level with the contents of President de Klerk's speech last week as it was reported in the United States. There are legislators who contend that they got a different impression during a visit to South Africa. They accused the government of leaving them in the lurch now.

Once the matter was properly reasoned out with them, they agreed that we were not misleading them. They are now using this situation as an opportunity to try to force our credibility into a tight corner.

[26 Apr 90 p 15]

[BEELD] Next week, the government and the ANC will be talking about stumbling blocks standing in the way of negotiation. Are you optimistic about progress being made on that initial occasion?

[Viljoen] There are significant problems concerning all the stumbling blocks. That is why the talks are necessary. I would hope that we will be able to achieve certain results and a better understanding in conjunction with eliminating the stumbling blocks, but I don't think that we will reach an agreement about everything in the initial talk.

The flip side of lifting of the state of emergency, for example, is that the high incidence of violence and unrest is not conducive to negotiations—especially not if the ANC [African National Congress] sticks to its declarations about armed struggle. However, it will not be possible to halt violence and intimidation with a magic wand.

Both sides must have understanding for each other's problems and try to find solutions together.

[BEELD] There are people who contend that the ANC will try to make the talks miscarry in order to gain more time before it has to negotiate. What is your opinion about this?

[Viljoen] We will see what happens, but it is clear that the postponement of the talks that were to take place on 11 April elicited an extremely negative reaction at home and abroad. The ANC called me within several days to

set up a new date. This is an indication that the pressure to begin talks again was unbearable for the ANC.

[BEELD] Does the government have any understanding for Mr Nelson Mandela's apparent dilemma in that he must satisfy a growing group of radical supporters?

[Viljoen] This involves understanding that must be present on both sides. The government, too, has to deal with growing militancy concerning the government's positions. This is a matter where we must both have understanding.

We will not find solutions if we give preference to accommodating unreasonable demands by militants. We must exhibit enough leadership to take the necessary steps in order to normalize politics in our country without looking in the first place at radical and militant objections to that process.

Leadership in this situation and sensible trust in one another's integrity insofar as it is justified are of the greatest importance. Mr Mandela's and President de Klerk's public statements to the effect that they accept each other's integrity and earnestness are an important foundation upon which the entire negotiating process can be built.

[BEELD] With whom will the NP ally itself in the future?

[Viljoen] Alliances make sense with political organizations that share important principles and values with your own organization. If you share most or in fact all values, you should merge together into one political organization. If there are also points where you differ, an alliance or cooperative relationship is appropriate.

The values that the NP is looking for are endorsement of a genuine democracy—a democracy in which all minority components are represented, together with the fact that all citizens enjoy universal suffrage.

Economic values should be shared, such as the system of free competition and the exclusion of inequities and arrears. There must be agreement about the question of absolute centralization of the government versus devolution and decentralization with a measure of autonomy on the regional and local level, and a basic acceptance of Christian life values.

For example, there are a very large number of black Christians who complain that they still have gotten no indication from the ANC that that organization has respect for and experience with Christian values. The NP will consider alliances with organizations with which it can agree about these matters.

[BEELD] What sort of effect does Mr Mandela's calls for maintaining South Africa's isolation have?

[Viljoen] I don't have the impression that this carries any weight. Rather, it is causing a degree of irritation among

those who regard our latest actions as good reason to lift existing sanctions or restrictions. Mr Mandela's appeals have fallen flat.

Furthermore, Mr Mandela is being discredited by his own and the ANC's statements on nationalization. There is disbelief and surprise among foreign observers that a leader today can still advocate nationalization, after everything that has happened in the communist countries.

There is a very strong rejection of the ANC's ongoing rhetoric of violence and its clear association with acts of violence.

[BEELD] Are we closer to the lifting of U.S. sanctions?

[Viljoen] We are definitely closer to that, but it will not be easy. The Americans adopted a strong, coercive sanctions law, and it is very difficult to get rid of it. It will

have to be repealed or changed. This makes it difficult for the U.S. administration to take positive steps.

Friends of South Africa are working hard to find other ways to eliminate the problem.

[BEELD] Is there any talk of changing the law?

[Viljoen] It is possible that it could be changed. However, the other possibility is that they will simply wait until we have satisfied all the conditions.

The American position is ultimately determined by their own domestic political interests. We should not think that they are making a moral, upstanding effort to promote South Africa's interests.

We must not let ourselves be dictated to by other countries, but we must also not unnecessarily rouse ire abroad, especially not from influential and friendly elements.

Angola

*** Official Discusses New Foreign Investment Law**

90AF0132A Lisbon SABADO in Portuguese
28 Apr 90 pp 68-69

[Interview with Foreign Investment Office Director Aginaldo Jaime by Alfredo Prado]

[Text] [Prado] What are the major changes that have been introduced into Angola's foreign investment policy?

[Jaime] First of all, it is now allowed for a foreign investor to hold a majority share, based on a case-by-case decision by the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the foreign investor cannot only enter into partnership with state corporations in mixed enterprises, but also with privately owned Angolan entities in what we call joint ventures. Another important change is that the duration of the ventures is left up to the judgment of the parties involved, and when that period is concluded, the investment is dissolved and liquidated, and the foreign investor has the right to transfer the profits from the sale of his share out of the country, which is something that could not occur last year. I could mention some other areas that were formerly forbidden to foreign investors and are now open: areas such as financial institutions, insurance, and foreign trade.

[Prado] What has been the practical result of these legislative changes?

[Jaime] The law went unregulated for a long time. During that interval, the answer was not what we had expected it to be. There was in fact a certain manifestation of interest on the part of investors, who were happy with the new philosophy, but everyone was waiting for the regulations, to see how those principles were going to take concrete form. The decree that regulates the law was finally published in January of this year, and since then, I would say that the rate at which we have been receiving proposals for foreign investments has been remarkable. We have received nearly 40 foreign investment proposals, coming especially from Europe, and, within Europe, nearly 80 percent come from Portugal.

[Prado] What are the main areas being proposed by the investors?

[Jaime] They are especially the areas of mineral extraction, hotels and tourism, light industry, cattle-raising, and the fishing industry and its derivatives. Just a few days ago, the first project was approved, with our participation, with a Portuguese investor, Marmida. This involves the creation of a mixed enterprise between Roremina-UEE, which is the Angolan concessionaire in the field of mineral extraction, and Marmida, S.A. By the end of this year, out of these approximately 40 projects, we want to see if we can approve 10 of them, which would be a very good beginning.

[Prado] Does that not seem like an unambitious goal?

[Jaime] Let us say that this is in order not to be overly optimistic. You know that negotiating projects is not always easy, because Angola still has certain macroeconomic distortions that have a very negative repercussion on the profitability of these projects. As a result of these distortions, investors try to slip in all sorts of tricky clauses to diminish the risks inherent in their undertakings and to realize greater profitability from their capital.

[Prado] Have the Portuguese groups kept their investment promises?

[Jaime] Well, I would not like to be too specific, but what I can say is that, on the one hand, you have the war situation. On the other hand, you have the macroeconomic distortions, namely: over-valuation of the national currency, a price structure that is only now beginning to be reformulated, and a very rigid salary system. These are all having negative repercussions and investors are looking for ways to protect themselves against this uncertainty. But the prospects are good, because at this moment there are negotiations under way with the International Monetary Fund and with the World Bank.

[Prado] Are the Portuguese entrepreneurs competitive when compared with those of other countries?

[Jaime] The financial capability of the Portuguese entrepreneur cannot be compared to the financial capability of the American or the Japanese entrepreneur. It is obvious that there is that stipulation. But the movement on the part of these latter entrepreneurs has not been as great as the flow of Portuguese capital. Many factors are at the base of this. On the one hand, there is a greater familiarity with the Portuguese entrepreneur, there is the language factor, there is even the factor of ties, such as family ties, that make possible a greater awareness of Angolan reality that others do not have. Moreover, for this reason, we have planned promotion campaigns for the current year in the United States of America, West Germany, Japan, France, and Great Britain that are quite similar to the campaigns that we conducted in Lisbon and in Porto.

[Prado] Will the war situation in Angola and the events in the countries of the East not paralyze the channeling of capital to Angola?

[Jaime] I would not call it paralyzing, but rather, look: How do you explain this great interest that has begun to be felt, since January, on the part of potential investors? Just a few days ago, a group of French businessmen was here, and we had the opportunity to establish some agreements of intentions. We are also in negotiations with some Dutch investors, especially in the area of dairy products, in the agribusiness area.

[Prado] Can you confirm the suspension of a large investment program in agribusiness projects in the southern part of Angola, with the participation of Israel, at least as long as the war situation continues?

[Jaime] The war is a de facto stipulation. The southern part of the country is the area with the best agricultural potential, it is the area in which the climate most closely approximates the temperate climate, in which the soil has the best potential for agriculture, and it is obvious that the South has been the area most afflicted by the war. For that reason, we have suggested to the government, and the government has accepted our suggestion, that we join the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, an affiliate of the World Bank which grants protection for the so-called political risks, delayed or non-transferral of dividends, acts of war, sabotage, insurrection, or breach of contract by the country that is the recipient of the investment. We have been recommending to those potential investors that they contact that agency and get additional guarantees above and beyond those that the state is already providing.

[Prado] What is the level of South African investments?

[Jaime] As you know, our political relationship with South Africa until quite recently has been a difficult relationship, for reasons that are known to all—it is not worth the trouble to rehash them—and only now, with the political opening that is beginning to manifest itself in the apartheid regime, can we think in terms of economic relations. I think that the foundations have already been laid, and I am personally convinced that in a more or less near future, South African involvement will make itself felt with great weight.

[Prado] Are there already any concrete projects?

[Jaime] I only like to talk about projects after they have been authorized. Prior to that, they are merely intentions. Of course, another very large factor in this whole process is the lack of organized national entrepreneurs. We do not have a national entrepreneurial class that can match up with potential foreign investors. Many of these foreign investors contact this government office, seeking to find out who are the entrepreneurs with whom they might associate, and almost all of them have a specific preference for private entrepreneurs and not for state economic agents, but the fact is that they almost do not exist. Another problem is related to the rehabilitation, especially of the state's entrepreneurial fabric. It is a process that we have under way, the so-called process of reappraising, of surveying the whole existing entrepreneurial fabric, to see what its situation is, and then to target where it is necessary to inject foreign capital. This is a complicated, difficult process which is under way. The results are not expected tomorrow, and this has also made foreign investment more difficult, because many entrepreneurs want to invest, to rehabilitate state-run economic units, and all that process is still going on.

[Prado] What is it that is making devaluation of the kwanza so difficult?

[Jaime] I am convinced that the authorities must be somewhat worried about the negative social impact that this devaluation may have on people's lives, and I think that there is general concern over creating conditions

that can soften the blow, namely, increasing the goods and services available from the people in official circles, before that measure is decreed. I think that this is just the social dimension of the problem. I also think that before the end of this last semester, the measure will be definitely adopted. Besides, it was already publicly announced a long time ago.

*** Pinto de Andrade on ACA, UNITA**

90AF0132B Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
4 May 90 p 5

[Interview with Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, president of the Angolan Civic Association, by Ferreira Fernandes]

[Text] This week, Mario Soares, Cavaco Silva, and Jorge Sampaio set up appointments with him. During the Congress of Cadres, Angola's minister of foreign affairs, Pedro Van Dunem "Loy", said to him: "Well, old man, we have to talk..." Savimbi's envoy, Tony da Costa Fernandes, invited him to lunch... Joaquim Pinto de Andrade has a disenchanted view of his land, but everyone wants to hear him on the subject of Angola.

One year ago, he broke a long silence and gave O JORNAL an interview. Things being what they were, he asked us then to limit ourselves to talking about cultural matters. At heart, this exile in his own country wanted to talk to us about essential matters. Since then, the world has turned and words can now be more explicit. In January of this year, the Angolan Civic Association (ACA) was founded in Luanda, and he was elected as its president.

Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, who holds a master's degree in theology and philosophy from the Gregorian Pontifical University in Rome, a professor at the seminary in Luanda, and chancellor of the archdiocese of Luanda, was arrested in 1960 and deported to Lisbon. During the armed struggle, from 1961 to 1974, he was in Portugal, sometimes with a fixed residence, sometimes in jail (which happened to him six times.) He was at that time the honorary president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. After 25 April, he led the Active Revolt, a faction of the MPLA that was opposed to Agostinho Neto. Today, he is an independent, never having held either a public or political office in his country. He lives in Luanda with his wife and three children. He ceased being a Catholic priest in 1971, during his imprisonment at Peniche.

[Fernandes] One year ago in Luanda, you granted me your first interview since the independence of Angola. You established one condition: that all the topics covered would be exclusively cultural ones. Today we can talk about everything...

[Pinto de Andrade] In the meanwhile, a hurricane has moved through Eastern Europe...to such an extent that it has reached Southern Africa and has arrived in Luanda.

[Fernandes] Is the ACA a result of this?

[Pinto de Andrade] Yes. And it is an attempt to struggle against the situation of banishment in which civilian society has found itself during these 15 years of independence. We want to break the monopoly of the MPLA and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the two parties that have polarized Angolan society.

[Fernandes] Even though you are still without official recognition, you have a headquarters in Luanda and leaders who are elected and publicly known. However, it is known that there is controversy within the MPLA over the ACA.

[Pinto de Andrade] The controversy does continue inside the MPLA. In meetings, whether chaired by the president of the republic or by other officials, to inform members of the party concerning the changes in Eastern Europe and their possible repercussions on Angola, the main topic of the discussions was the ACA. The militants were always asking what was the reason for the absolute silence of the news media concerning the ACA, when everyone knew that the ACA was being discussed abroad.

[Fernandes] In this respect, is there unanimity on the part of the leaders of the MPLA?

[Pinto de Andrade] No. Responsible members of the party, of the central committee, have shown themselves to be in favor of the opening that we represent. Lopo do Nascimento, who was prime minister, belongs to that line, and he wrote a letter addressed to the leadership of the ACA, patting himself on the back for the proclamation and expressing his whole-hearted support. Also Mendes de Carvalho, another member of the central committee and ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, even paid us a visit at our temporary headquarters and urged us not to let up in our battle for legalization.

[Fernandes] On the other hand...

[Pinto de Andrade] It is not important to go into details concerning the other side. It is perhaps more interesting to see the mechanisms... One month ago, I was interviewed by JORNAL DE ANGOLA. I found out that the orders had come from high up in the organization, but I also found out that the director of the newspaper seemed to be opposed to it. And the truth is that the interview has still not come out...under the pretext that they are waiting for space. This clearly shows the ambiguity within the MPLA. There are forces there that want to change, but there are others that are applying the brakes.

The Big Family of the MPLA

[Fernandes] UNITA has not been unanimous concerning the ACA either. Initially, the Jamba accused you of being used, of being a part of a governmental cosmetic operation for external use.

[Pinto de Andrade] I am aware of that. On the one hand, UNITA is unaware of many aspects of the internal reality of a great part of the country, and particularly of the city of Luanda. On the other hand, there was distrust because some of the promoters of the ACA, without being members of the party or adhering to its ideology and practices, belong to what I call the "MPLA family." Even I consider myself to be a part of the great MPLA family, you see, if you are taking the historical, cultural and even affective point of view, even if I am a critic and do not belong to the party.

[Fernandes] Well, during Jonas Savimbi's stay in Lisbon, UNITA changed its mind and came to consider your action as positive. It was obvious that the hard-liners' wing of the MPLA did not like it.

[Pinto de Andrade] That became evident to me when, a month after we presented our request for recognition to the Ministry of Justice, they told me that there were no objections from the judicial point of view, but that questions were being raised from the political point of view. All the more so, they added, since Savimbi's statements concerning me were a topic (*in Lisbon, Savimbi suggested that Joaquim Pinto de Andrade would be the appropriate person to lead the transitional government until elections could be held*—Editor's Note). So the whole dossier on the ACA was sent to the party so that it could decide. It would appear that they have doubts concerning our relationship with UNITA...

[Fernandes] And what is your relationship with UNITA?

[Pinto de Andrade] It is the same as our relationship with the MPLA. We are members of civilian society, which means that we are non-partisan. It also means that our members may belong to the MPLA or to UNITA, or to neither one. As conditions, we require that they be Angolans and that they respect freedom and the integrity of the human person.

[Fernandes] You seem to me to have been also a product of Angolan civilian society, the Congress of Cadres. What is your assessment?

[Pinto de Andrade] At the very beginning, I thought that this congress, which was striving to be socio-professional, would necessarily have to break out of that mold. That did happen, fortunately. Why can we not talk about the politics of cadres, about the repatriation and the living conditions of leaders in Angola without solving all the underlying problems? That is, the problems of peace and democratic freedoms. Let me quote one of the participants at that congress, Manuel Lima, who said: To debate the present or future situation of the cadres in Angola is like discussing the question of the furniture in a house lying in ruins. I believe that this was the general conclusion.

Truce Already!

[Fernandes] At the same time, the news story was breaking: direct negotiations between UNITA and the

government were being held. Do you not fear that, once more, the two most powerful actors on the Angolan stage have relegated all others to secondary roles?

[Pinto de Andrade] No, I do not think so. It was a happy coincidence. It was good for the government and UNITA to have fulfilled a desire held by all Angolans exactly when civilian society was successfully achieving its main public manifestation.

[Fernandes] I know that Minister Pedro Van Dunem "Loy" said to you publicly that he wanted to meet with you. I also know that you met with Tony da Costa Fernandes, the leader of UNITA. Am I permitted to conclude that both of them want to listen to you more attentively?

[Pinto de Andrade] I think that they are becoming more aware of the force of civilian society.

[Fernandes] In the meantime, we held the first direct negotiations, but we also hear the news that the war is intensifying.

[Pinto de Andrade] That ambiguity is shocking. We must establish a truce immediately. It is impossible to negotiate while the war is intensifying because peace passes through psychological presuppositions, through an acceptance by the other party. And this acceptance cannot be only verbal. Just recently, UNITA said publicly that it was going to eliminate all insults directed at the government from its propaganda. That is good, and it would be good for the MPLA to do the same with regard to its adversary. But that is not enough. It is necessary that they put a stop to the killings. If these killings never had any reason for being, how can they still be going on now when Deputy Minister Venancio de Moura and UNITA's representative, Alicerces Mango, are sitting down with each other at the same table, talking, and shaking hands?

Madagascar

Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cuba

FL3105201590 Havana Radio Reloj Network
in Spanish 1955 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The protocol of the sixth session of Cuba-Madagascar Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was signed today by [Adrianaribone] Jean Bemananjara and Juan Herrera. The Malagasy foreign minister and the Cuban minister of the sugar industry signed the document, which includes cooperation in the fields of the sugar industry, culture, fishing, agriculture, and sports—as in the past—and this year it was agreed to cooperate in tobacco and other products.

Herrera stated that the negotiations were marked by the spirit of friendship between the two delegations, and he said that their work has contributed to becoming

familiar with the problems of each country in order to reconcile interests. The representative of Madagascar said that the final result of the work of the sixth session will allow both parties to comply ably and courageously with all the points signed.

Mozambique

* Renamo, Frelimo Express Reservations

90AF0085A Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese
18 Apr 90 p 12

[Commentary by C.N.]

[Text] It seemed like a dream...a nightmare for some. Just meters apart, Renamo [Mozambican National Resistance] and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] leaders, ex-guerrillas and current guerrillas, men from SNASP [People's National Security Service] and Dhlakama's "commandos," spies and businessmen, politicians and military men, were in action. This was in Lisbon, and the sun was shining.

On 10 April in Sintra, Joaquim Chissano said the conditions were ripe for "a direct dialogue" with Renamo. He thanked Cavaco Silva. Then the next day, and prior to a meeting between the president and the Mozambican community, Renamo jumped the gun and called a press conference at a Lisbon hotel. The group expressed its "cautious prediction." But the journalists in attendance were speculating as to whether a "reunion a trois" had been held by State Secretary Durao Barroso, Joao Almirante of Renamo, and Minister Armando Ghebusa, in private.

They said they had not changed. "It was the Mozambican government that had changed." Renamo termed the speech by Joaquim Chissano "aggressive" and accused the regime of wanting to continue along the one-party route "for at least 30 more years, under a new Constitution."

In the middle of last week Renamo called a press conference to report on the progress of the "peace process" in Mozambique and the "Frelimo democracy." But many people saw this as just a diversionary tactic, intended to distract people from what seemed to be going on somewhere in Necessidades Palace. Could this be?

Frelimo-Renamo: Mutual Reservations

Manuel Frank, Renamo delegate to Portugal and Europe, did not hesitate to question the Maputo regime's "good faith in negotiations." In view of the absence of Joao Almirante, promptly justified by his talent for "making contacts between the presidency of the movement and some sectors of Portuguese society," Renamo stated that it does not recognize the present Mozambican legal order, but it is still "available" to negotiate with the regime.

"Cease-fire, transitional government, Constituent Assembly, and free elections." That is the order, and it has appeared in all Renamo communiques ever since the organization began its guerrilla war against the Frelimo regime, they explain.

For his part, Chissano could hardly have been more direct in his speech at the Forum Picoas, where he met with the community of Mozambican residents in Portugal. "Evil comes into play when those who dissent create chaos, create violence, and create terror," he said, alluding to the Mozambican National Resistance.

On that same day, Renamo complained of being accused, once again, of engaging in "terrorist acts," as it was in October 1984 when secret meetings were held in Pretoria after arrangements had been made through the good offices of the South African regime.

Renamo To Negotiate in Nairobi or Lisbon

"First an agreement on the site. Only then can the date be set," said Manuel Frank, questioned on the "more active" contribution Renamo has been making to the peace process. He criticized the draft revision to the Mozambican Constitution, calling it "a second edition of the first Constitution," and argued that the task should be assigned to a Constituent Assembly "democratically elected following the signing of a national reconciliation agreement between Renamo and Frelimo, followed by a cease-fire."

"For security reasons" Renamo ruled out holding negotiations in Malawi, but mentioned Nairobi or Lisbon as alternative sites "to be determined by the parties involved." And there is no reason why there could not be contacts between Renamo and representatives of the Mozambican government during Chissano's stay in this country.

Declaring that any member of Renamo could participate "personally, as a Mozambican" in Chissano's meeting at Forum Picoas, Manuel Frank made a point of saying that the organization would be represented there by "observers." One of them may have been Maximo Dias.

What Mozambicans Are Saying

Beyond all the emphatic and "intentionally" insulting statements made by both parties, the atmosphere was one of mental reservation as regards the intentions to seek peace. But it looks like peace really will come about shortly, despite what both parties are saying.

Chissano advised the media to consider "those things that come from the heart." "Those things that come from the heart are also official..." he said. Furthermore, Renamo acknowledged that "it is prepared, so as not to be deceived again." According to Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese Government will not act as "official mediator." The one likely to assume that duty is Robert Mugab, "a man who has the trust of Frelimo." He will

attempt to broaden the peaceful consensus in the Mozambican Second Republic.

Renamo will not submit its constitutional counterproposals until after a new electoral census of the population has been taken and a Constituent Assembly elected that would probably modify the "hard core" of the country's Fundamental Law. That would be the unity factor needed to generate trust in the rebuilding of a "free, multiparty, and democratic Mozambique." Renamo says it always advocated those specific conditions in waging its political struggle.

*** Chissano Discusses Peace Negotiations**

90AF0085B Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA
in Portuguese 6 Apr 90 pp 12-13

[Commentary by Augusto de Carvalho, on special assignment for DIARIO DE LISBOA]

[Text] The president of the Republic of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, 51, is determined to negotiate "even with the devil," in order to build peace in Mozambique and end the war as quickly as possible.

This was my conclusion following a lengthy exchange of impressions with Chissano this week in Maputo, and on plane trips between Maputo and Accra (Ghana), and between Accra and Madrid.

The president of Mozambique invited me to accompany him on this long diplomatic journey that will culminate in the visit to Portugal, a country he knows well. He came here for the first time in 1960 to enter the School of Medicine.

So, with plenty of time and few interruptions, I was able to learn what positions Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] holds as regards the negotiations with Renamo [Mozambican National Resistance], and the boundaries of those positions.

Now the desire for peace has become a categorical imperative. It is on everybody's lips; people, caught up in a demoralizing panic, are baring their souls in this big, rich, ruined country.

Dlakama Could Be Candidate

Chissano says that Renamo leader Afonso Dlakama could very well run for the presidency of Mozambique in 1991. "If the public elects him, then let him exercise the power."

It is not that Chissano has changed his opinion about that rebel organization which kills, mutilates, and wounds indiscriminately—displaying touches of barbarism—but he recognizes that Renamo could establish itself as an authentic party and as such become a player on the Mozambican political chessboard, provided that the Constitution allows this.

President Chissano insists that any and all far-reaching transformation in the political fabric requires an appropriate legal context. Preventing the instability resulting from the absence of a basic law to provide a framework for the emerging organizations, is a principle that Chissano advocates in order to bar the door against anarchy and confusion.

One-Party State Not Dogma

The present Constitution—the foundation, source, and ballast of the laws now in force—does not permit political parties to operate. Renamo, however, has been arguing for some time now that it is indeed a party, and certainly it is going to try to establish that in the upcoming negotiations.

In theory, Chissano is not opposed to multipartyism, but he doesn't think it is his job as leader of Frelimo to promote other partisan organizations and actively support them. He has opted to launch a nationwide debate on the issue; a debate he is even encouraging. He frequently expresses the wish that Renamo would join in this discussion now, and that it fight for the revision of the Constitution and attempt to convince the public, by its arguments, to support its points of view; without guns in their hands.

"If the people express their support for multipartyism, then that would remove the obstacle to its introduction into Mozambique. But if the people opt for some other form of democracy, then they are in charge and the Constitution will reflect their wishes."

Chissano becomes irritated when he hears that some leaders "are forgetting" to distribute, along with the initial draft of the revised Constitution, the background statements attached to it.

"There are some who think this draft is already carved in stone. But it is not. It is what you might call a working document. You have to read the instructions that accompany it," Chissano emphasized.

Importance of Number Ten

It is important to pay special attention to instruction number ten, significant because specifically it deals with the "pros and cons" of the one-party state and multipartyism, taking the specific situation in Mozambique into account. Chissano points out that "it is important to stress in this debate that although it is unacceptable to impose a one-party system against the will of the Nation, it is also unacceptable to impose a multiparty system on the people because of external pressures or the dictates of fashion."

Freedom of Information

Chissano, to whom nothing is taboo or dogma, encourages discussion and wants to make debate the standard practice at all levels. That is the way it was with the journalists in the explanation which he himself gave us.

Since freedom of information is not expressly mentioned in the initial draft Constitution, a group of journalists drafted a petition, obtained about 50 names, and submitted it to the president. Chissano found fault with the method they had followed. To him, petitions are dangerous because "against 50 signatures I could collect a hundred, and that would be a defeat."

He recommended that the journalists debate the issue, participate in political meetings, and write articles to try to convince the people and their leaders to "lobby" by every means available to them so that the principle would appear explicitly in the new basic text as the fruit of a general consensus.

As far as we could determine, Chissano believes in the virtues of pedagogy, detests sudden shifts in position, prefers evolution along a continuum, and at every turn claims for Frelimo original legitimacy in the exercise of the power as an emanation from the collective sense of the people, given either at the time of independence or in the subsequent organization of the life of their country. "It was Frelimo that had to take charge of everything," the president stressed.

We had occasion to verify his pedagogical bent the day before yesterday in Accra, capital of Ghana, as he patiently explained the events under way in his country to an audience which, despite being African and romantically sharing the same sentiments, lives very far from the realities of Mozambique. Actually, it was interesting to see the president of Ghana himself, Jerry John Rawlings, play journalist at the press conference. He questioned Chissano about the possibility that parties could exist in a political chess game like the one now going on in Mozambique.

Negotiations With Renamo

We went to meet Chissano at the very moment when he was setting in motion extremely intense diplomatic mechanisms, so as to be able to hold negotiations with Renamo as soon as possible. A lot of people are dying every day, and every day more of the development infrastructure is being destroyed.

As everyone knows, two mediators had been chosen at first: Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe was selected by Frelimo while Arap Moi, of Kenya, was Renamo's choice. However, things were going too slowly; the situation was practically at an impasse. Mozambique then approached President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi to see whether he could do something to see that direct contact between the two contenders took place quickly. Mozambique took the precaution of first informing Arap Moi, through Mugabe. Banda accepted the invitation and immediately set to work conscientiously assuming the role of host. Mozambique had already suggested Malawi as the site of negotiations, and set the 16th of this month as the date.

Chissano told us that he wants to make the negotiations as effective and as formal as possible, and that is why he

appointed a top-level delegation. In fact, it will be headed by one of the most conspicuous political figures in Mozambique, transportation minister and political bureau member Emilio Guebuza.

Renamo does not seem to agree on Malawi. The group had suggested Kenya as the site after Portugal, initially considered, had been ruled out. In the opinion of the parties—at least the Mozambican side—the atmosphere was not calm enough for holding an event of this magnitude. “With the press on hand to report, give opinions, and sometimes speculate and bring opinions and news reports from outside into the conference hall, the atmosphere would not be the most propitious.”

Mozambique insists there is no reason to rule out Malawi. After all, it is closer, communications would be easier for both parties, and the respective headquarters could be consulted more quickly during the course of the negotiations. Furthermore, President Banda is respected by both Frelimo and Renamo, and Renamo itself has enjoyed a great measure of protection and facilities in that country.

The Man They Talk About

From what we can tell, Dlakama prefers Kenya because, as he hints, his life is in danger in Malawi. Actually, however, diplomatic sources we consulted say that there is a man in Nairobi where he holds court, who, perhaps more than anyone else, has helped to instill in Renamo an awareness of party status, an awareness that is developing more and more under his influence. That man is Kipla Gate, secretary general of the cabinet (permanent secretary) and, in practice, the number two man in the regime. Kipla Gate is, according to our sources, Dlakama's most influential adviser. They told us that he attended a meeting this week in Malawi, in which Dlakama also participated, with Renamo delegates who had come from Portugal, the FRG and the United States.

Little credence is given in Mozambican circles to the idea that Dlakama's life may be in danger in Malawi. Dlakama gives interviews to Portuguese journalists in Malawi, even to the RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television]. He travels there frequently, and is apparently at ease there. He has good friends there, and has often used the area to launch attacks against Mozambique. It is known that Kamuzu Banda is fairly permissive, attempting to please both the Greeks and the Trojans—Frelimo and Renamo, as used to be the case in colonial times with Frelimo and Portugal. Banda, say those who know him well, is willing to play his role of host to the hilt, because he wants peace at any price.

Principles, or Rather, Points

As we know, Frelimo submitted a set of twelve principles as a basis for talks with Renamo. Chissano prefers to call them points instead of principles, a linguistic subtlety of almost obvious significance.

The Mozambican president told us that everything is up for discussion, that there are no dogmas. “If Renamo wants to take part in the political life, in the debate about the revision of the Constitution, then that is what we want. If it wants guarantees, we will give those guarantees. If Renamo does not trust them, then we will talk about them. What matters is that we keep talking until we reach an agreement,” he emphasized.

“If Renamo plans to become a party, then it should also participate in the discussion so that the possibility for partisan organizations to exist is included in the text of the Constitution. Right now we have a Constitution that I swore to defend, and I cannot pretend that it does not exist.”

Tragedy

Reaching an agreement has become the absolutely top priority. The war presents a truly tragic picture. According to official figures, between 1980 and 1989 about five million people were affected or displaced and more than 90,000 were killed. Moreover, 35,000 children were traumatized, 100,000 children were forced to kill or otherwise brutalized, and more than 50,000 have been unable to attend school. More than 7,000 teachers were prevented from teaching and about 400 were killed or abducted. Between 1988 and 1989, 20,035 people were killed and 3,000 rural schools destroyed. A similar fate befell 900 health centers, 36 teachers' homes and training centers, 164 locomotives, 350 freight cars and passenger coaches, 44 production units, two sugar refineries and 10 tea factories, 1,300 trucks and tractors, and several highway bridges.

In the financial realm, the damages are estimated at roughly \$15 billion. This is the result of a decline in railway and port traffic (\$1.5 to \$1.6 billion), mining revenues (\$300 million), lost earnings on products that were not exported (\$1.5 to \$1.75 billion), farm production losses (\$1.25 billion), and \$576 million lost on electric power.

Visit to Portugal

Chissano, who arrives in Portugal on 9 April, emphasized the importance of the visit and wants our country to play a prominent role in the development of Mozambique by cooperating in a wide variety of fields and in creating the conditions, insofar as it is able, for making peace a reality.

Many Portuguese journalists traveled to Maputo to talk with Chissano. As far as we know, he expressed the same opinion of Portugal to all of them; a view shared, incidentally, by most of the leaders of his people.

One thing might cast a shadow over the relationship with the media: the recent expulsion of LUSA [Portuguese National Press Agency] journalist Antonio Mateus, who was immediately replaced by Jorge Oliveira. This was an incident that everyone in Mozambique regrets, even the

president himself, since the reporter had a good reputation for honesty and professionalism. They regret the case and hope that it never happens again, not even in the emotional and tense climate which led to that rather unfortunate decision.

Namibia

* Cautious End to RSA Control of Mines

34000659A Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 2 Apr 90 p 15

[Text] Windhoek.—Namibia would no longer allow South Africa to control its mining, but would move cautiously in making changes, Mining Minister and General Secretary of Swapo, Mr Andimba Toiva ya Toiva, said in an interview with Sapa this week.

"Over the years, through the mining industry, Namibia has developed an abnormal degree of dependency on a foreign country such as economic dependency threatens the political aspirations of a sovereign state and cannot be allowed to continue.

"The government's three-pronged aim will be to avert an economic collapse, to consolidate our fiercely-won independence and to establish a solid foundation for the development of future policies," he said.

Revenue from the mining industry is expected to provide the financial muscle for the new government's nation-building programme.

The Minister said the mining industry would have to be integrated into the Namibian economy and government intervention would have to focus on ensuring this key industry gave priority to technical and management training, which he claimed had been sadly neglected in the past.

Namibia's mining industry accounted for 72 percent of the total export revenue in 1988. Almost all of Namibia's mineral exports are channeled through South Africa for processing and are re-exported overseas.

"Neither will Namibia tolerate the same high degree of the repatriation of profits to foreign countries," he said.

A 1989 UN study reveals that the large foreign ownership of the mining industry has seen a substantial outflow of Namibia's wealth.

However, he said, given the crucial importance of this industry to the establishment of a healthy economy the government would have to ensure that any changes did not threaten production.

"That is why we are studying the situation carefully and walking cautiously towards the implementation of a new policy in this industry that will contribute to social and economic developments."

Various policy options that include management rights, tax rates, repatriation of profits and capital recovery are being investigated by the government.

Diamonds, uranium oxide and copper which are currently the key minerals in Namibia's mining industry are controlled by three multi-national companies: Consolidated Diamond Mines [CDM], which is in turn controlled by the De Beers group, Rossing, Uranium, and Tsumeb Corporation.

Given that CDM exports comprise about 50 percent of mineral exports, the Namibian Government might have to consider entering into a joint venture with the company so that part of the profits could be used more effectively to benefit the people, Mr Toiva ya Toiva said.

"Several factors militate against outright nationalization of the diamond industry, not least of all is CDM's legacy of a labor force untrained to immediately assume technical and management functions."

Because of this and other similar constraints in the mining industry as a whole and the economy in general the Namibian Government could not implement its promises overnight.

He said investigations into the mining industry would include a review of prospecting regulations, mining licenses and strategies for medium-and long-term exploration. Perhaps even more important was the need to address employment and training.

Ivory Coast

* France Gives 30.3 Million Fr in Aid

90AF0121A Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in French 16 Apr 90 p 8

[Article: "France Provides Billion and a Half CFA Francs in Aid to Ivory Coast"]

[Text] France is providing 1.515 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs (Fr [francs] 30.3 million) to Ivory Coast under the 13 financing conventions signed Friday in Abidjan during the visit of Mr. Jacques Pelletier, France's minister of cooperation and development, according to official Ivorian sources.

The financing covers areas such as rural development, infrastructure, trade and health.

In connection with the upcoming meeting in Abidjan of the Franco-Ivorian Mixed Cooperation Commission, Mr. Pelletier assured Ivory Coast that France would help alleviate the difficulties caused by the structural adjustment plan now under way.

Mr. Pelletier added, in reference to the sacrifice being required of Ivorian taxpayers to obtain an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF): "I think it is important for this effort to be equitably distributed among the various social strata."

In wake of the 50-percent decline in peasant incomes and the announcement of wage cuts between eight and 40 percent affecting government workers and private-sector employees, the government has not yet said whether the army, the constabulary force, the police, and the liberal professions would also be affected.

Mr. Pelletier was received by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny: he also held talks with Mr. Moise Koumoue Koffi, the Ivorian minister of economic and financial affairs, and Foreign Minister Simeon Ake. The latter reaffirmed Ivory Coast's determination to implement the biennial plan for reduction of foreign technical assistance personnel. There are currently 1,575 French aid personnel in the country (including 1,269 teachers), but by 1992 the aid corps is to be reduced to fewer than 1,000.

Liberia

Rebel Leaders Say 4,500 Involved in Offensive

AB3105160190 Paris AFP in French 1357 GMT
31 May 90

[Christian Spillman article: "Charles Taylor's Lightning War"]

[Text] Buchanan (Liberia), 31 May (AFP)—Since the beginning of this week, troops of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) led by Charles Taylor have been operating at the doorstep of Monrovia, the Liberian capital, which they are preparing to attack, they have

disclosed to an AFP special correspondent. "The final offensive is only some days away," an advisor to Charles Taylor stated. This has not been denied by the rebel leader, who was met yesterday at Buchanan, the major mining port located about 100 km east of Monrovia.

Mr. Taylor, aged 42, a former top official who has become a war leader, and his handful of companions have had a little over five months since launching their rebellion on 24 December last year at the Ivorian border to raise a veritable army and take over control of two-thirds of the country. Since last weekend, Charles Taylor's fighters have been occupying Buchanan, a town which was the nerve center for the country's exports and which they recaptured from government troops after fierce fighting, the AFP correspondent noted on the spot. They also captured several strategic localities, such as Kakata, an important crossroads located about 50 km north of Monrovia, and have launched attacks on government troops at the Robertsfield Airport, about 60 km east of the capital.

Of the 10,000 men and women who have joined the Front, 4,500 are involved in the offensive against Monrovia on the Buchanan-Kakata axis, the rebel leaders have stated. In particular, a little over 1,000 men grouped within the 1st Battalion under the command of Edward Monle (the rebels have no ranks) have been making headway on to the capital. Another force with a similar number of troops under the command of Johnson Leaman has been operating from Kakata. This command is also supported by units equipped with heavy armaments and has been heading toward the Bridgestone and Robertsfield plantation.

However, the resistance of the government troops is becoming more and more serious the closer the rebels get to the capital, several NPFL military officials have confided. However, they expressed confidence over the outcome of this war. They said they are certain of defeating the regular army, which they claimed is now demoralized and poorly motivated.

Their leader, more moderate, is very concerned about sparing the lives of the civilian population, who are the major victims of this war which has already claimed at least 1,000 dead among only the fighters. "The Monrovia battle might be very difficult," he stated.

If President Samuel Doe "uses his artillery, we shall be forced to fight back, and shells do not differentiate between a soldier and a civilian," he added.

Doe Tells Diplomats 'No Intention of Resigning'

AB3105175390 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 31 May 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberia's president, Samuel Doe, is digging in, in spite of increasing pressure on him to go. Charles Taylor's rebels are closing in on the capital Monrovia. Law

and order is breaking down with the raid on the United Nations compound in which dozens of people were abducted, and calls are increasing for Doe to resign. But he has told diplomats firmly that he is staying, as Elizabeth Blunt reports from Monrovia:

[Begin Blunt recording] President Doe met the religious leaders and diplomats on an airy balcony in the Executive Mansion with the Atlantic surf pounding on the headland below. Journalists were not admitted to the meeting, but diplomats said afterwards that the president told them that he had no intention of resigning. He reportedly told them tough times never last, but tough people, and said that he would be the last person to flee from Monrovia in the face of the rebel attacks.

A government spokesman said that the president also showed the ambassadors that the security forces were investigating the attack on the United Nations office in Monrovia and that as soon as the culprits were apprehended, they would be dealt with drastically. He gave a special message to the United Nations representative for the UN secretary general, apologizing for the behavior of what he described as some Liberian citizens who illegally entered the United Nations compound.

Although President Doe is adamant that he won't resign or run away, not all his ministers and high officials are so absolute. An exceptional number of ministers are now out of the country attending international meetings, and rumors abound in Monrovia about which high officials have been seen heading for Sierra Leone and about others having their passports impounded to stop them from leaving the country. Ministers and others who fear the rebels' arrival are now sleeping in hotels rather than be caught in their own houses. President Doe's own wife and children flew to Britain last week. [end recording]

Ready To Talk With Rebels

AB3105180790 Dakar PANA in English 1744 GMT
31 May 90

[Text] Monrovia, 31 May (LINA/PANA)—Liberia's President Samuel Doe has said he is willing to negotiate a "peaceful end" to the present fighting between government troops and rebels of the National Patriotic Front. Doe told members of the diplomatic community and church leaders at a meeting Thursday in Monrovia that he was now prepared to talk with some members of the Front, but not its leader, Charles Taylor, who is wanted in Liberia on embezzlement charges.

He said rather than step down, he would work with the Liberian people in preparing the country for general elections in October 1991, a position taken after the country's national legislature Wednesday rejected a request from the president to hold early general elections.

Doe told them that he had no intention of resigning from the presidency, nor to "pack up his things and flee the country" as has been rumored in Monrovia lately.

Doe, who met with the foreign community and church leaders after receiving the legislature's response to his letter, had earlier ruled out any negotiations to end the five-month-old fighting, which began on 24 December 1989 when rebels invaded Nimba County, 193 miles (about 309 kilometres) northeast of Monrovia.

Doe asked all "friendly" nations to assist in bringing peace to his West African nation, where many people have been displaced with others fleeing for safety abroad. Doe assured the foreign diplomats that his government would continue to guarantee their safety in Liberia.

The diplomats and the church leaders thanked the president for the meeting and assured him of their cooperation in finding a workable solution to the crisis.

Not To Contest 1991 Elections

AB0106130690 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT
1 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, June 1 (AFP)—Liberian President Samuel Doe, struggling to fight off a bloody insurrection, seemed to be losing a second war Friday, as several cabinet members deserted him and his political world crumbled.

Mr. Doe, having failed Wednesday to get elections brought forward in a bid for peace, Friday told a news conference in Monrovia that he would not stand in the poll scheduled for October next year.

He also called on exiled Liberian politicians to come home and help prepare for the general elections, rather than "supporting acts that lead to killing one another".

Rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front (NPFL) were Friday no more than 30 miles (50 kilometers) from the capital, but have for the past week apparently been biding their time.

Mr. Doe, 40, said his decision and request were being made "in the interest of peace and stability in Liberia", where he seized power in a bloody 1980 coup and has survived seven officially announced attempts to oust him.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE correspondent touring rebel-held territory said the insurgents, who first moved into the northeastern Nimba County in December, now controlled the key iron ore port of Buchanan 90 miles (144 kilometers) east of Monrovia.

Press reports said they had taken Kakata, a strategic checkpoint 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of the capital.

They were threatening to attack government positions around Robertsfield, the West African country's only airport, which prompted Ghana Airways in Accra Friday to indefinitely cancel all flights there.

After parliament pressured him to resign, Mr Doe told diplomats Thursday he would be the last one to leave Liberia, but would also be willing to negotiate with the rebels of Mr Taylor, a former senior official who fled in 1984 and is wanted for embezzling about a million dollars.

Analysts say Mr. Doe's sudden interest in holding talks with the rebels is a further sign of defeat.

Rejecting Mr Doe's request to bring forward the elections, parliament told him he would have to make "sacrifices" to defuse the crisis which has already claimed more than 1,000 lives. [passage omitted]

Gives News Conference

AB0106174190 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 1 Jun 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Doe of Liberia seems to be having second thoughts about clinging on to office. Charles Taylor's rebels are reported to be making more gains and an American naval force is on its way to Liberia in case American citizens have to be evacuated. Yesterday, Doe was digging in his heels saying he wouldn't quit and would be the last to leave Monrovia. But today he is apparently hedging his bets and in a speech in Monrovia, he said he would not stand for the presidency in elections scheduled for next year. Here are the reasons President Doe gave at a press conference organized by Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier, who has just returned from an extended visit to the United States.

[Begin Doe recording] It is not because of this crisis that I decide not to stand general elections at 1991. I decided not to take part in 1991 general elections. I am of the high opinion that if I should take part, the opposition, now in America or elsewhere, will complain that the election is rigged, that is number one. Number two, I was 29 and 10 months when I became head of state of this country, the first in the history of Africa. Up till now, I am still the youngest president in the world and I think I deserve a peace of mind. I think my parents should relax too. I think I must do something for my children and I promised that after I finished my Masters degree I want to do PhD. [end recording]

President Doe explaining his decision not to contest the Presidency in the forthcoming elections. Well, our correspondent Elizabeth Blunt heard the speech. On the line, Julian Marshal asked her if effectively, it amounted to a resignation.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] I suppose effectively, it is a resignation speech. The only problem is going to be organizing these elections but he seems to be banking on the fact that once he has made this offer, perhaps, somebody will come and help him. Perhaps, and in particular, the United States will come and help him, who has refused to help him so far in creating the conditions where such an election could be held, once they will be guaranteed that he would not try and stay on as a president.

[Marshal] Because as President Doe is playing for time, who does he think his 5th Cavalry is?

[Blunt] Well, he is obviously hoping that the United States is the 5th Cavalry. I don't know whether he is doomed to be disappointed. What he did talk about, which is interesting, is about what kind of negotiations he is prepared to enter into, the sort of initiatives he is making for contacts with the other side. He insists still that he won't speak to Charles Taylor, whom he regards as a criminal. But he said, for instance, that the rebels have a lot of factions and a lot of groups. There were various leaders. There were people like Moses Duopoue, people like Ken Prince Johnson, people like Samuel Dhokie who he sees as each having a band of followers within the movement. Now that is perhaps a much more clever suggestion because these people at the moment, if they win militarily, Charles Taylor, without question, I think, will become president. If perhaps they listen to approaches from the government and withdrew their support from the movement, then they could be offered a chance to stand in the elections next year not competing against the president. And that, perhaps, is not such a stupid idea and something that may be preferred.

[Marshal] Yesterday, Liz's report spoke of the rebels moving ever closer to Monrovia. What is the situation today?

[Blunt] I have not actually heard that. I haven't heard that they have moved much since last weekend. They are still harassing the road, as far as I know, from Buchanan towards the airport. There is still military activity in the Buchanan area. They are still just beyond, as far as we know, the Firestone plantation. The Army is said to be digging in and making itself positions along the Farmington River just outside on the edge of Firestone, just outside Harbel. They are still thought to be around the northern road at the level of Kakata or Salala near the Bong Mines. Nobody really knows where their main forces are. Everybody is waiting for them to pop up and reveal themselves somewhere in the next few days. [end recording]

'Deserted' By Cabinet Members

AB3105181690 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT
31 May 90

[Text] Abidjan, May 31 (AFP)—Several Liberian cabinet members have deserted President Samuel Doe in Monrovia as rebels of the National Patriotic Front (NPLF) marched toward the capital, diplomatic sources said here Thursday. Topping the list are Information Minister Emmanuel Bowier and Post and Telecommunications Minister Morris Dukuly, who failed to return from a delegation to Washington at the beginning of the month. The group met U.S. officials to see about a possible political end to the five-month-old rebellion launched by Charles Taylor's NPFL rebels. But rebel representatives said they would not negotiate with Mr. Doe.

Diplomats said state radio and television director Alhaje Kromah made off to neighboring Guinea with his employees' salaries. Mr. Kromah, Mr. Bowier and Mr. Dukuly were said to be Mr. Doe's closest advisers. The sources also said Foreign Minister Rudolph Johnson was in New York, reportedly for a medical examination.

Agriculture Minister Scott Toweh, a member of the Gio tribe whose young men have been hunted down by government soldiers in Monrovia during the past two weeks and summarily executed for allegedly being rebels, has also travelled abroad. The sources did not know his whereabouts. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Emmanuel Shaw and Commerce Minister Wisseh McClain were in London, officially to "buy rice." Several other cabinet members and other high officials were said to be trying to make their way over land to neighboring Sierra Leone.

On Wednesday, unofficial sources in Freetown said an unidentified leading minister in Mr. Doe's government had already taken refuge in Kenema near the Liberia border some 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of the Sierra Leone capital. Mr. Doe himself sent his wife, Nancy, and their five children to London last week, the sources said.

* EEC Earmarks \$60 Million Aid Package

34000523B Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
28 Mar 90 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] The Commission of the European Community (EEC) has earmarked a new aid package for Liberia in the tune of about 60 million U.S. dollars. The package, which constitutes "programmable resources" for Liberia for the first five years of the 4th Lome Convention, is \$10 million more than what was put at the disposal of Liberia under the 3rd Lome Convention.

The new financial package, which is exclusively in a grant form, can during the implementation of the 4th Lome Convention, be supplemented with additional non-programmable resources and regional funds. Non-programmable resources are made available within the convention if a country is eligible for support towards structural adjustment, stabilization of export earnings or rehabilitation of mineral production.

The EEC Delegate to Liberia, Mr Robert Kremer, made these disclosures yesterday after he presented President Samuel K. Doe with a letter from the Commission.

According to Mr Kremer, further EEC resources from outside the Lome Convention may, under "special circumstances," be allocated to Liberia for food aid or emergency assistance.

It was also noted that "the programming of resources under the 4th Lome Convention will take into consideration the priorities of the Liberian Government and will be formulated in a dialogue" between government representatives and the EEC as it was under previous Lome Conventions. [passage omitted].

* Debt Repayment Opens Up Credit Lines

34000523C Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
29 Mar 90 p 3

[Article by John Vambo]

[Text] The recent payment of \$30 million debt to the African Development Bank by the Government of Liberia was aimed at liquidating the country's total debt of \$65 million to the bank and at reopening credit lines.

In an interview with the DAILY OBSERVER in Virginia last Friday evening at programs marking the national day of Greece, Planning and Economic Affairs Minister Elijah Taylor said the African Development Bank had decided not to give new loans to Liberia if the country did not reduce its outstanding debt of \$65 million by 50 percent.

Minister Taylor said based on the payment made recently, the Liberian government was able to receive a new loan of \$30 million from the Nigeria Trust Fund through the bank.

He said the agreement for the loan was signed between the Government of Liberia and the African Development Bank in Abidjan, Cote D'Ivoire, on 20 March 1990.

According to the terms of the agreement, Minister Taylor said Liberia is required to repay the \$30 million within 25 years with 5 years grace period. He explained that the government would begin to pay \$250,000 every month after the five year grace period at 4 percent interest.

The Planning Minister further explained that the \$30 million loan acquired by government is intended for development purposes. He did not, however, say what sort of development programs the money would go towards.

The agreement was signed by Liberia's Finance Minister Emanuel Shaw for the Government of Liberia, while Mr Babacar N'Diaye, president of the African Development Bank, signed for his organization.

Also present at the signing ceremony in Cote D'Ivoire were National Bank Governor Thomas Hanson, Mr G. Henry Andrews, Mr Wilson K. Tarpeh, Liberia's representative at the bank, and Liberia's ambassador in Abidjan Harold Tarr.

* Japanese Volunteers Recalled From Nimba

34000523D Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
11 Apr 90 pp 1, 18

[Text] The Japanese Embassy near Monrovia has recalled all Japanese volunteers assigned in Ganta and Tappita in Nimba County and Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County.

Ambassador Hirosuke Oshima, who confirmed this yesterday, said that the volunteers were being recalled because of the prevailing situation in Nimba county which may endanger their lives.

He said that the volunteers, 10 in all, were assigned in various areas, including health, education, community services, home economics, agriculture and animal husbandry.

He assured, however, that as soon as the situation in Nimba permits, the volunteers will be sent back to their areas of assignment to help in the Liberian Government's efforts to improve the livelihood of the Liberian people.

Ambassador Oshima said that his embassy was worried over the prevailing situation in Nimba and expressed the hope that the situation will calm down so as to re-assign our volunteers to the areas once again.

Under the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) program, Japan has some 45 volunteers from Japan working in Liberia in the fields of education, health and agriculture. Of this number, two volunteers were assigned in Tappita, four in Ganta and four in Zwedru. Some of these volunteers were classroom teachers, mostly teaching the sciences and mathematics.

* Gio, Mano Ethnic Groups Urged To Register

34000523E Monrovia *DAILY OBSERVER* in English
6 Apr 90 pp 1, 10

[Excerpt] Members of the Gio and Mano ethnic groups who have been residing in Gbarnga, Bong county, over the years, have been asked by Superintendent Venecious Vorkpor to register with his office for what he termed as "security protection."

Superintendent Vorkpor also ordered that other Nimba County citizens living in Bong county should register themselves and their incoming visitors from Nimba.

Giving reason for the registration, Supt. Vorkpor said it was in the interest of the Gio and Mano tribes because "any evil-minded person or persons could lie to the security forces in the county that Gio and Mano people residing in Gbarnga are harbouring rebels, which could create problems for them."

The Superintendent said the exercise was not only limited to the Gio and Mano tribes, but that all those who had been residing in Bong County should also register guests that might visit them and state how long such visitors will stay in Gbarnga. Supt. Vorkpor told the *DAILY OBSERVER* that this should not be seen as "identifying Nimba citizens to be eliminated" by security forces, but this is designed to prevent people from Nimba, including displaced persons, from being harassed and molested by anyone who may have bad intentions.

Some of the Nimba citizens interviewed by our reporter in Gbarnga this week said they had decided to register their names, but a few days later some of "our friends and relatives could not be located." "This created fear for us, to continue with such exercise." [passage omitted]

* Editorial: Revolution Has Fallen Short

34000522B Monrovia *THE MIRROR* in English
11 Apr 90 pp 2, 3

[Text] Exactly ten years ago, on 12 April 1980, seventeen enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces of Liberia successfully penetrated the Executive Mansion Ground and gunned down President William Richard Tolbert, Jr. That event also brought to a violent halt the exploit of the nation by a band of "hegemonic minority class." [passage omitted]

It is now ten years after the people spoke and acted collectively for their general good. The toppled Tolbert regime was charged with many unpardonable crimes. The greatest task of not only the coup makers, but all Liberians then and now is the overhauling of the entire socio-economic and political system; the building of a strong, united and stable democracy. Indeed this is the challenge we have grappled with for the past decade. We have yet to achieve the noble task we have set for ourselves.

Today, just like the days before 12 April 1980, there are problems endemic to this country; the national economy is on its knees; the political system is chaotic. In short, nothing is going right. High expectations excited during the coup are still high; hopes have dashed and become hopeless; and faith is failing if it has not failed. Violence, chaos and disunity are what we have succeeded in achieving. Our lofty and positive goals for national unity has completely eluded.

Yes, ten years, we have had to live in a constant state of terror and horror as tales of coups and counter-coups, violent rebellion and their correspondent violent clamp-down have become a tradition in our political history. This is a pitiful condition we cannot always live with.

We are convinced that something has gone wrong. The Liberian Revolution is yet to give what it promised the people. It still has not satisfied the aspirations and expectations of the Liberian people.

We want peace and tranquility even if nothing else is offered besides that. We want peace and unity in Liberia. We are tired with political violence that seems not to have an end. Ten years of turmoil is enough. The time has now come for the Liberian Revolution to actually justify itself.

* Press Union Critical of Nimba Censorship

34000522C Monrovia *DAILY OBSERVER* in English
9 Apr 90 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Press Union of Liberia [PUL] views with grave concern the action of the Government in imposing censorship on independent reporting of events in Nimba County by the Liberian Press.

The Liberian Government announced on 30 March that effective immediately, news about Nimba County on the rebel incursion will be issued by the Ministry of Defense through the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism.

The Government accordingly advised all media institutions in the country to confirm their stories on situations in Nimba with the Ministries of Information and Defense before publication.

An Executive Mansion release said the Government's pronouncement comes in the wake of "incorrect and inaccurate" publication of information on incidents in Nimba County which, it said, tends to cause fears and anxiety among citizens and residents in Nimba.

The Press Union feels that the action is not in conformity with the spirit and letter of the Liberian Constitution, which states in Chapter 3 Article 15 (a) and (b) that: "Every person shall have the right to freedom of expression" and that "this right shall not be curtailed, restricted or enjoined by government save during an emergency declared in accordance with the Constitution;" that "the right encompasses the right to hold opinions without interference and the right to knowledge. It includes freedom of speech and of the press..."

Article 15 (c) of the Constitution also states: "In pursuance of this right, there shall be no limitation on the public right to be informed about the government and its functionaries."

The statement was released by the PUL executive committee following a meeting with publishers of some independent newsorgans last Thursday during which issues affecting the press were discussed.

THE PUL executive committee noted that in his recent address to the National Legislature, President Samuel K. Doe commended the independent press in particular for a cordial working relationship with the government in the past year. The executive committee hopes that the Government and the press will continue to complement their efforts so that the interest of the society is served satisfactorily.

* Action Party Issues Fair Election Proposals

34000522D Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
4 Apr 90 p 12

[Article by John Vambo]

[Text] The Liberia Action Party (LAP) has advanced several proposals to President Samuel K. Doe and the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) government aimed at ensuring "free and fair election" in 1991.

In its eleven-point proposal dated 8 March 1990 and signed by Counsellor Emmanuel S. Koroma, LAP National Chairman, the party said that:

1. LAP is of the opinion that all political prisoners should be freed unconditionally and encouraged to participate fully in the electoral process;

2. The ban imposed on the Liberia People's Party (LPP) and its organizing chairman, as well as the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) should be lifted to restore their constitutional rights and guarantee their effective existence as registered and legal political associations;

3. The FOOTPRINTS TODAY and THE SUN TIMES newspapers as well as the Catholic Radio Station (ELCM) and LAP's newsletter, the "Co-Co-Leo-Co," should be re-opened by the government. These media institutions also have an important role in encouraging a healthy political process and multi-party democracy. Freedom of the press as guaranteed under the Constitution must be respected.

4. Lift the bans imposed on the Liberian National Student Union (LINSU) and student organizations on campuses, as banning students from exercising their right to assemble and consult for their common good is a violation of the Constitution.

5. Review the new Elections Law with the aim of amending those provisions found to be inconsistent with the Constitution and conditions for free and fair elections. Reconstitute the Elections Commission to command the respect and confidence of the opposition political parties and the Liberian electorate. All political parties must have an input in this process;

6. Repeal all decrees and laws that violate the intent and spirit of the Constitution. For example, Decree No. 12 and 88A limit the rights of workers and politicians as well as civilians in a substantial way. Other laws which have the effect of compromising the rights of people should be reviewed;

7. The opposition parties must be guaranteed access to state-owned radio, television, newspaper, public facilities and the 'right of reply' to present their views and programs to the Liberian people. The exclusive monopoly of these publicly supported news media and facilities by the National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) does not contribute to the creation of a conducive atmosphere for free and fair elections;

8. The respect for 'due-process' of law and human rights is a fundamental constitutional requirement that protects and promotes legitimate political, social and economic activities initiated by individuals and groups of individuals in an open and democratic society, thus enhancing the socio-economic development process. Respect for 'due process' and human rights is therefore indispensable in a constitutional democracy. The Government is thus encouraged to commit itself to these basic constitutional requirements, which should be reflected by the activities of the various branches of government, particularly the Executive and the Judiciary;

9. Guarantee the free movement and assembly of people without harassment and molestation by security men and government officials. The harassment and molestation of people at check-points should be stopped. Government should make regular public announcements instructing their officials to desist from the above acts and ensure compliance to allay the legitimate fears of the public in going about their normal business;

10. Voters' registration and education in the voting process should be timely commenced; and

11. Extend an open invitation to national, regional and international observers and institutions to witness and monitor the electoral process in order to give credibility to its ultimate outcome.

These suggestions, which are by no means exhaustive if implemented, will definitely go a long way in creating confidence in the electoral process which would bring

about genuine peace and stability during the political process for free and fair elections.

The Liberia Action Party (LAP) is taking the opportunity to call on the Standard Bearer of the National Democratic party of Liberia (NDPL) to convene a consultative meeting of all political parties to formulate a common position regarding the 1991 elections.

It should be noted that LAP issued the statement before the President granted clemency to the political prisoners and lifted the bans on FOOTPRINTS, SUN TIMES and ELCM radio.

* Talks With Guinea on Nimba Mining Continue

34000522E Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
28 Mar 90 p 4

[Text] The technical committee meeting for finalizing the organization of the Nimba Mining Company (NIMCO) and for the formal transfer by Guinea to Liberia of mining rights and assets and industrial infrastructure, continues today at the Unity Conference Center.

The meeting, which is chaired by NIMBACO's President Cletus Wotorson, will also discuss the payments for the acquisition of shares by private investors.

Mr Wotorson said under the project Liberia will provide all the assets which are valued at almost \$350 million, while Guinea will provide the ore. The private investors for the project are the Paris-based Bureau of Mineral and Geological Research (BMGR) and the African Mining Construction Limited (AMCL). He said the BMGR has already committed \$60 million for the project.

Mr Wotorson said an additional \$140 million is needed for operation purposes. Negotiations are underway for loans from foreign banks.

Mr Wotorson said an inventory of the assets is going on so as to determine how much money is needed to upgrade the assets to produce 9 million tons of ore annually.

He said at the moment NIMBACO is mining high grade iron ore with very low phosphorous which can be compared to the ore produced in Brazil and Australia.

Mr Wotorson said the shareholders stand to benefit from one third of the profit while Liberia and Guinea will get full share of the royalties.

The technical committee is expected to come up with recommendations to the board of directors for consideration tomorrow.

Other points to be considered at the meeting include the status of commercial and financial promotions, scheduling of technical engineering works and the reports on environmental concerns.

Participants at the meeting were Mr Lancei Bakayoko, director, Mifergui- Nimba, the Guinean company

responsible for developing mining operations in Nimba; Mr Khaly Dfallo, director for administration, Mifergui.

The technical meeting is part of the second meeting of the initial board of directors of the Nimba International Mining Corporation and is being presided over by the Guinean Minister of Natural Resources and Environment, Commandant Mohammed Lamine Troare.

The initial board of directors was co-chaired by Finance Minister Emanuel Shaw II. Other members are Mr Francis Labro of BRGM and Mr Niles Helmboldt of the African Mining Consortium Limited (AMCL).

Nigeria

* Ethnic Rivalry, Ambition Motives Behind Coup

90AF0083A Paris LE MONDE in French
24 Apr 90 p 7

[Article by Jacques de Barrin: "Ethnic Quarrels and the Thirst for Power"]

[Text] Proclaimed by anonymous voices on national radio, the true "revolution" which, in reality, was nothing more than an ordinary attempt at a putsch—such putsches having featured sadly in the history of this country—was short lived. Even if it was a narrow escape, General Babangida, true to his reputation as a skillful tactician, succeeded once again in silencing, within a few hours, those of his comrades in arms who wanted to overthrow him from the position of power to which he had acceded in August 1985 by means of a previous coup.

Twenty years after the end of the war with Biafra, the difficult cohabitation, within a federal state, between the mostly Muslim North and the Central and South that are not, kindled this new violence. From the outset, today's putschists, like those of yesteryear, had declared their intent to fight the hegemonic designs of their northern countrymen.

To be sure, last December, the chief of state had carried out purges within the military establishment. Many officers, who happened to be natives of the central and southern regions, fell victims to these purges; among them was General Domkat Bali, the minister of armed forces. It is also true that 70 percent of the military are Muslims and, because of it, the northerners are very much in control. Yet, although a Muslim, General Babangida has been careful not to act as a northerner. Rather, he has tried to lean on the small tribes of the country's central region from which he comes. It remains that the military, recruited by the state on an equalitarian basis, would be, a priori, better guarantors of national unity if, as history shows, they did not end up supporting the civilians' parochial quarrels.

The 1992 Rendezvous

But to conceal a simple thirst for power, any pretext will do. Organizing rotations within the leadership team is a

dangerous exercise if it tries to satisfy those who covet prominent positions, taking care not to displease those who already have a place in the sun. In December 1985, General Babangida had already thwarted a putsch attempt plotted by General Mamman Vatsa, who was immediately shot.

This edginess on the part of the military nomenclature is the more sensitive because civilian rule is scheduled to return in 1992, even if it proved disastrous between 1979 and 1983. Will political and economic circumstances lead General Babangida to harden his stand and postpone this return to the barracks until better days?

Nigeria is struggling with untold economic difficulties and its inhabitants, who lived on a grand scale at the time of the oil boom, have a hard time adjusting to the austerity cure that the government is making them follow. In May 1989, Lagos and several towns throughout the country were the site of several student riots, which resulted in some 200 deaths. Today still, this unrest has resumed and several universities have been shut down, whereas the authorities are negotiating with international financial institutions.

General Babangida also had to tackle political-religious disorders in the country's central region, where Christians and Muslims live side by side. He even created a council for religious affairs to try to settle amicably the interconfessional differences exacerbated by the economic crisis.

Despite appearances of modernity, Nigeria is still a medieval-type nation. A strong government is the only kind capable of rallying, under the same flag, more than 100 million inhabitants of very varied origins. In order to establish their authority, all the civilian and military leaders, who have succeeded one another in office, have done everything to carve up this federation. Made up of three states at the onset of independence, it now has 21.

In the final analysis, Nigeria is a pseudo federal state: everything originates in the president's office in Lagos and everything returns to it. The fact that the military, little inclined to delegate authority, is in command emphasizes this characteristic. The "revolution" promised by the putschists would probably have changed little to this type of government.

Through the years, General Babangida has gained confidence while in office, to the extent of showing some authoritarianism. Humanitarian organizations recently became concerned about this; they have condemned the violations of human rights perpetrated by the regime in office.

All the same, the "colossus of Africa" can no longer indulge in the luxury, no matter the pretext, of periodic coups: seven since the independence. It seems that, to pull the country out of this plight, no one will be able to do much better than General Babangida.

Senegal

Casamance 'Separatists' Attack Teachers; 1 Dead

AB2605160790 Paris AFP in French 1329 GMT
26 May 90

[Text] Dakar, 26 May (AFP)—An attack against a meeting of teachers in Niagisse, Casamance (southern Senegal), left one dead and several wounded by gunshots yesterday evening, it was learned in Dakar from reliable sources, who blame the incident on Casamance separatists. This attack, which, according to the same sources was carried out by a "small commando" equipped with firearms, follows several recent demonstrations in the Casamance region which were attributed to Casamance separatists.

On 21 April 1990, a customs post was attacked and two customs officials were killed. A few days later, the home of the Nyassia subprefect was attacked. The subprefect and his daughter were wounded, but his driver was killed. On 19 May, four grenades, only two of which exploded, were placed at a Muslim religious gathering in Ziguinchor, the prefecture of the Casamance region, leaving two dead and 74 wounded.

Sierra Leone

Government Sends Troops to Border With Liberia

AB2805135290 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT
28 May 90

[Text] Freetown, May 28 (AFP)—Sierra Leone has sent five truckloads of troops to eastern border posts as fighting in neighboring Liberia between rebels and government troops intensifies near the capital Monrovia, an army spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman said that the weekend move was a precautionary measure and that any Liberian soldier escaping the fighting and crossing the border would be disarmed.

Rebels of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) led by former senior civil servant Charles Taylor launched their bid to unseat President Samuel Doe last December in northeastern Nimba County, which borders the Ivory Coast.

All Liberian Government troops were ordered to report for duty at the weekend or be court-martialed after rebels were said to be only 35 miles (56 kilometers) from Monrovia. Travellers reaching the Liberian capital said NPFL rebels on Saturday attacked a military checkpoint near Kakata, and cut the road there. The government did not confirm or deny the reports.

Refugee Camps Established

AB3105215690 Paris AFP in English 2325 GMT
30 May 90

[Text] Freetown, May 30 (AFP)—A United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) delegation

is in Sierra Leone to map out assistance for a large influx of refugees fleeing rebel advances in neighboring Liberia, official sources said Wednesday. Unofficial sources said an unidentified leading minister in Liberian President Samuel Doe's government has already taken refugee in Kenema near the Liberia border some 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of here.

The sources said about 3,000 Liberians had crossed the border since rebels of the National Patriotic Front (NPFL) launched a bid to unseat Mr. Doe on December 24 in northeastern Nimba County. The rebels, led by fugitive former senior servant Charles Taylor, are now reportedly fighting near the Robertsfield International Airport and are closing in on the capital Monrovia.

The UNHCR has set up refugee camps at Baiwala, Pujehun and Kailahun with sufficient facilities to handle up to 300 refugees each. Authorities here have set up a crisis committee composed of police, military, and Interior and Social Welfare Ministry officials.

Immigration officials said earlier this month that the fighting in Liberia had forced more than 400 Sierra Leonean nationals to returned home.

An Army spokesman said here Monday that five truckloads of troops had been sent to guard eastern border posts and disarm any Liberian soldiers crossing the border.

Government Statement on 28 May Disturbances

*AB3005202890 Freetown Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 29 May 90*

[Text] Government today issued a statement on the number of casualties and the extent of damage to property which resulted from disturbances in Freetown and other parts of the provinces on Monday 28 May. The disturbances, which claimed the lives of four persons, including two youths and a police personnel, the statement maintained, underscored the undesirability of violent expression of grievances since, in the end, it is the innocent people that suffer. Government recalled the beginning of the incidents from a meeting called by the so-called National Movement of Teachers on the 24th of May, following a series of meetings at the east end of Freetown.

The graveyard meetings, the statement pointed out, resulted in the attempt to disrupt classes at Albert Academy and other schools. Notwithstanding government's attempt to open channels of communication between government and the teachers through the Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports, and the Inspector of General, the group ignored the warning of the government against any actions that would cause a breach of the peace. Their failure to heed the advice and their actions have resulted in the regrettable loss of lives and damage to property, the statement gathered.

Government acknowledged the unhealthy state of the country's economy, which has caused the delay in payment of salaries in some sectors of the work force but

does not believe that a solution to our economic problems lies in the wanton destruction of the little that the nation has. The statement assured the general public that government will take all necessary measures to ensure that their lives and property are protected at all times.

Government also warned the public or any ill-intentioned persons to refrain from taking any action that would lead to further breaches of the peace and that anyone who ignores this warning will have himself to blame. The statement concluded by expressing government's entire sympathy and condolence to the bereaved families.

Four Reported Killed in Freetown Riots

*AB3005170690 Paris AFP in English 1522 GMT
30 May 90*

[Text] Freetown, May 30 (AFP)—Four people died in riots here Monday after Sierra Leone security forces moved in to break up an attack on a police station by stone-throwing students demanding overdue pay for their teachers, an official statement said Wednesday.

The statement read over state radio said the victims included a police officer and two young people. None of those killed were identified.

Independent sources meanwhile said the death toll was much higher. Witnesses said Monday a school boy was shot dead by police while standing outside his home while a woman was hit by a stray bullet while cooking and a man was shot in the stomach.

Freetown was tense Wednesday amidst threats of renewed teacher demonstrations. Police were out in force and shops and marketplaces were deserted. Schools here have been paralyzed for more than a week.

Wednesday's statement accused the West African country's teachers "ignoring warnings of government against any action that would cause a breach of peace. Their action has resulted in the regrettable loss of life and damage to properties.

"The government has acknowledged the unhealthy state of the country's economy which has caused the delay in payment of salaries to some sectors of the workforce but does not believe that the solution to our economic problems lies in the destruction of the little the nation has."

Monday's incidents followed widespread violence in the capital's East End neighborhood last week where police dispersed several angry crowds with teargas.

Vandalism was also reported at the provincial towns of Makeni, Bo Kenema and Koidu, while schools in some of the towns had been closed for two months. Government officials were expected to greet President Joseph Momoh at the airport Wednesday on his return from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) summit in Banjul.

Hundreds of teachers were on their way to the capital from inland regions for a union meeting scheduled for later Wednesday.

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